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## Progress Is Seen in El Salvador

Duarte's Support Grows as Human Rights Violations Drop

By James LeMoine

New York Times Service  
SAN SALVADOR — For the first time in five years of conflict, many Salvadorans and foreigners are beginning to voice a cautious assessment that El Salvador may have halted its slide into a worsening civil war and that a degree of recovery is now possible.

Whether the speaker is a government official, a Western diplomat, a businessman, an academic or a refugee worker, the judgment that things may be getting better rather than worse always is framed with strong caveats and a recognition that recovery will be long and difficult. But given El Salvador's recent history, the appearance of even guarded optimism is a new development.

"I wouldn't say that El Salvador has turned the corner," a West European diplomat said. "But I would say that it may have finally started on the long curve up."

All of those interviewed in the last week cited major hurdles in the way of progress. The economy is bankrupt and depends on export crops that have a diminishing market. The population is likely to double within 18 years, creating even stronger social pressures. Deep memory of the killing of civilians by the army, limits the chances for political liberalization.

The military high command is seen as unlikely to accept the prosecution of more than a few token officers for past human rights abuses. The continuing guerrilla



José Napoleón Duarte

war and the improveability of the government to draft new programs and gain the political backing needed to push them through also raise doubts about the future.

But President José Napoleón Duarte, who is two weeks away from completing his first year in office, appears to have consolidated his authority beyond expectations, gaining the support of the army high command and winning an unforeseen victory in recent national elections.

Mr. Duarte flew to Washington on Wednesday for a weeklong visit and met Thursday with President Ronald Reagan.

The Salvadoran leader still is reported to have to consult senior

army officers on most major decisions. He must further consider the reaction of the U.S. Embassy, which provides most of the government's funds, and of the powerful private sector. An estimated 5,000 armed guerrillas also limit his space for action.

But Mr. Duarte is seen as having won three years before he has to face new elections to prove that El Salvador can be governed.

"He has gained the respect of the armed forces," said the minister of defense, General Eugenio Vides Casanova, "and we have understood his conviction for human rights."

In interviews, more than 20 people in and out of government, some of whom oppose Mr. Duarte and U.S. policy in El Salvador, noted these changes in the last 18 months:

The Salvadoran Army, concerned with its own survival and with winning the war against the guerrillas, has severed its political alliance with the traditional oligarchy and the extreme right. The military has reorganized the three police security forces and has largely ended officially sanctioned killings by death squads.

Human rights violations are at a five-year low. There has been no report of a massacre by government troops for 10 months. While killings by rightists have declined, assassinations by leftist rebels appear to be on the rise.

The army has significantly improved its performance on the battlefield. For the first time in three years, guerrillas have been unable to mount a dry season offensive and have been forced to resort to small-scale ambushes and a new campaign of kidnapping town officials.

Mr. Duarte has won control of the Legislative Assembly, ending a political deadlock with his rightist opponents that would have obstructed important programs such as judicial reform. He also has been willing to pursue difficult, but not yet moribund, peace talks with rebel officials.

Internationally, Mr. Duarte is won growing support for El Salvador. Additionally, he has weakened the standing of the rebel Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front and its political arm, the Democratic Revolutionary Front.

Such shifts have come in a bloody and often uncertain process of change initiated in 1979 by young army officers afraid that El Salvador would soon follow Nicaragua into mass insurrection and a victory by leftist rebels.

The changes have been financed and encouraged, sometimes falteringly, by federal weapons agents, as

along on this crucial point?" he asked. "We got far out in front in Indiana in the 1960s, and we carried the burden."

Mr. Lugar managed to block a number of amendments from being introduced by promising other senators that the Foreign Relations Committee would hear hearings on the issues involved.

Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, and Alan Cranston, Democrat of California, agreed not to offer an amendment to impose sanctions against South Africa. Jesse Helms, a Republican of North Carolina, did not bring up an amendment banning U.S. aid for population control, and several other senators agreed to wait until later to revive their battle over aid to the Nicaraguan rebels.

Eight amendments were withdrawn; three were defeated, and dozens of others that were considered never were offered.

Among the proposals that Mr. Lugar successfully blocked were amendments that would have provided aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, imposed sanctions on South Africa, and further restricted the expenditure of U.S. funds for population control in other nations.

The measure seeks to alter the Reagan administration's foreign policy in dozens of ways, however. For example, as a result of an amendment offered by Senator John F. Kerry, Democrat of Massachusetts, it threatens to withhold aid from the Philippines if that country fails to take specified steps to revive the democratic process.

Mr. Lugar said that the bill approved by the Senate was supported by the administration, even though State Department officials have expressed dissatisfaction that the measure provides \$190 million less in military assistance than they had sought. The bill includes \$63 billion in military aid.

The legislation now goes to the House, which is not expected to take final action until early June. The House has not yet considered a \$13-billion proposal completed recently by its Foreign Affairs Committee.

The only amendment passed Wednesday without Mr. Lugar's expressed support was one proposed by Senator Bill Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey. It called on the chairman of the Federal Reserve and the secretary of the Treasury to intervene in foreign exchange markets and gradually bring down the value of the U.S. dollar.

The Senate voted, 56-39, against Mr. Lugar's motion to set aside Mr. Bradley's proposal.

The Cambodian aid proposal, offered by Senator Frank H. Murkowski, Republican of Alaska, was adopted on a voice vote.

Unlike a similar measure adopted several weeks ago by the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the Senate version would provide no aid unless members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations also make a public commitment to provide financial aid.

Although Thailand, Singapore and other ASEAN nations have expressed support for the Cambodian resistance, they have declined thus far to say publicly whether they will provide financial aid.

Mr. Murkowski indicated he was careful that the aid might otherwise lead to deeper U.S. involvement in the region, as it did in Vietnam. "Why should the United States be

PHILADELPHIA — The police bombing that killed at least 11 persons in the fortified row house of the radical MOVE group has come under official attack and is at the center of lawsuits. But Mayor W. Wilson Goode staunchly defends the raid. An opinion poll indicates he has strong support in Philadelphia.

Police and fire investigators, assisted by federal weapons agents, found guns, ammunition, a mortar and a basement bunker Wednesday while searching the rubble of the house, which burned with 60 other buildings after the police bombed the residence's rooftop bunker on Monday.

The changes have been financed and encouraged, sometimes falteringly, by federal weapons agents, as

Workers using a crane sift through the rubble of MOVE's Philadelphia headquarters.

## Following Assault on MOVE, Mayor Of Philadelphia Is Assailed, Praised

The Associated Press

bringing the toll to 11, four children and seven adults.

They estimated that up to 15 people were in the house belonging to the organization, which espouses an anti-establishment philosophy.

Mr. Goode faced criticism from a state legislator and the mayor of New York City. He received strong support in a poll of 300 residents, which showed a 71-percent favorable rating for his handling of the incident.

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U.S. Army major general, directed the efforts of the police and firefighters in Monday's shoot-out, bombing raid and fire.

"He caused the bombing of a house in Philadelphia," Mr. Williams said, "and that's foreign to Americans."

Mr. Goode replied that "there will not be any scapegoats" and said that there would be no changes in his administration.

Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York said Tuesday that if I had a police commissioner that was so stupid to allow a bomb to be thrown into a house, I would remove him before he allowed that to go through.

Mr. Goode said at the press conference Wednesday afternoon.

State Senator Hardy Williams, whose district includes the devastated area, called for the resignation of the city's managing director, Leo Brooks. Mr. Brooks, a former

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## U.S. to Bolster Farm Exports In Subsidy Plan

By Ward Sinclair

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration plans to give away as much as \$2 billion in government-owned surplus farm commodities in an unusual new subsidy program to bolster farm exports, according to Agriculture Secretary John R. Block.

Mr. Block said Wednesday that the program partly responds to growing trade-protectionist pressure from Congress, was intended to show that the United States was "not going to stand idly" by while other producing nations subsidized agricultural exports.

Although details of the three-year program are not final, he said, it will be crafted to expand exports and "concentrate on challenging markets" where other countries have displaced or undermined U.S. sales.

The secretary conceded that the program "is not good policy" and that it runs counter to the administration's professed adherence to free trade. But, he said, the United States has "no other alternative" in the face of a continuing loss of markets to foreign competitors.

The surplus commodities will be given to U.S. exporters as a "bonus" to permit them to sell their products, bought from U.S. farmers at the going rate, at cut rates overseas. In theory, the American products will be more competitive at the discounted lower rates.

The administration agreed to the subsidy plan last week during negotiations with Senate Republicans from farm states over a budget compromise. A variety of similar farm trade-subsidy proposals are pending before the House and Senate Agriculture committees, which have begun writing a new farm bill.

Mr. Block said that a main target of the program was the European Community, which despite some efforts to reform its farm-subsidy policies, has "stolen" sales of meat, poultry, flour and grains in traditional American markets.

"This is penny ante compared to what the EEC does," Mr. Block said. "I don't know if this will change their actions. I hope we'll all come to our senses and figure out some disciplines and bring some order to agricultural trading."

Protectionist sentiment in Congress has reached a fever pitch," Mr. Block said. "There's no denying it."

The secretary said that the program, which is expected to begin by June 1, "is destined to be a more concerted effort" than earlier attempts to "send a message" that the United States intends to defend its traditional farm markets.

Since taking office in 1981, Mr. Block and the administration have cajoled other farm-exporting nations, mostly unsuccessfully, to reduce their agricultural subsidies to assure a freer flow of farm goods into world markets. The United States has made several large subsidized sales of flour and dairy products to emphasize the point.

But pressure on the administration mounted in recent months as exports continue a slide that began in 1981 and as a strong dollar has made American farm products more costly on the world market.

Many experts link the faltering American farm economy to the erosion of exports, which account for about 40 percent of U.S. production.

Although the Agriculture Department estimates that U.S. export volume will increase this year for the first time since 1980, the value will drop to about \$35 billion from last year's \$38 billion and the 1981 high of \$43.8 billion.

## Tories Drop To 3d Place In U.K. Poll; Center Gains

The Associated Press

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's ruling Conservative Party has fallen to third place in popularity in Britain for the first time since the Falklands conflict in 1982, according to an opinion poll published Thursday.

The Gallup Poll, published in the Daily Telegraph, showed the Labor Party, Britain's main opposition group, in first place with 34 percent. This compares with 37.5 last month.

The centrist alliance of the Liberal and Social Democratic parties was in second place with 33.5 percent, up from 26.5. The third-placed Tories had 30.5 percent compared with 34 percent.

"It makes the next general election wide open," said the Liberal Party leader, David Steel.

In local government elections earlier this month, the alliance made sweeping advances at the expense of the Tories and improved its position, but to a lesser degree, against Labor.

The Labor Party and the alliance have attacked the government repeatedly over its anti-inflation and tight-money policies, which they say have been partly responsible for the rise of unemployment.

The government is also under attack now from dissident Tories.

### Political Fissures Appear

The first fissures have appeared in a new group formed within the Conservative Party to challenge Mrs. Thatcher's economic policies, Reuters reported Thursday.

Less than 48 hours after beginning the Conservative Center Forward group, its 32 members were embroiled in a public dispute about tactics, and two members of Parliament said they had quit rather than risk party disunity.

"How the hell can we preach one nation if we are not trying to achieve one party," said Tony Baldry, who with his colleague, Jerry Hayes, resigned from the group.

The new group, launched by the former foreign secretary, Francis Pym, in a speech in Oxford, was the first open expression of growing Conservative anxiety that the Thatcher government might have lost its direction.

## Soviet Orders Measures To Combat Alcoholism

By Celestine Bohlen

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union began its expected crackdown on alcoholism Thursday by announcing tough measures that include raising the drinking age from 18 to 21, cutting vodka production and instituting penalties for drinking at work.

The measures, as reported by the Tass news agency, will also delay the opening of liquor stores on working days by three hours, and ban sweet and potent fruit-based alcohol by 1988.

Stiff penalties will be given to those arrested in a drunken state in public places, and drunken drivers will be liable to higher fines — 100 rubles (\$85 at official rates) — as well as the loss of their driving license from one to three years, Tass said.

Further measures, Tass said, would be aimed at causes and consequences of alcoholism, improving recreation facilities for the young and increasing aid for treatment of alcoholics.

This approach is needed to combat the "great social harm of alcoholism," according to an accompanying resolution by the Central Committee of the Communist Party. It did not say when the measures would go into effect.

The abuse of alcohol is, so far, quite often not regarded as an immoral, anti-social conduct," the resolution said. "The force of the law and of public opinion is not applied to drunkards in full volume."

The measures follow a two-week campaign in the press and on television focusing on the problem, as well as the ruling Politburo's appeal last month for a "struggle against alcoholism."

The campaign is part of an attempt by Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to impose greater discipline and accountability in the workplace. The new laws represent his first concrete steps to put the program into effect.

The communiqué referred to a story in the Beirut press Wednesday that said that officers from the Deuxième Bureau were sent to the United States earlier this year to receive training on counterterrorism operations and to coordinate activities with the CIA.

Visiting Leningrad on Thursday, Mr. Gorbachev told a group of people he encountered on the street that drunkenness was a critical problem for the country and that "more severe" steps were needed.

He said that these would be published Friday.

### INSIDE

■ A U.S. official linked Moscow's human rights attitude to Washington's disposition for an arms accord. Page 2.

■ AIDS carriers can infect others before symptoms appear, a U.S. study found. Page 3.

■ U.S. policy on South Africa is the next hot foreign policy issue facing Congress. Page 5.

■ David Byrne, of the rock group Talking Heads, straddles two worlds: pop music and the avant-garde. Page 7.

■ British Petroleum reported a 51-percent surge in first-quarter net profit. Page 1.

Two members of a Moslem militia fired rocket-propelled grenades Wednesday against Christian opponents in Beirut.

## Lebanese Army Denies Link to Bombing of Sheikhs

## U.S. Delegate Links Arms-Control Talks, Human Rights in Russia

By Christopher S. Wren  
New York Times Service

OTTAWA — A U.S. delegate to a human rights conference here has warned the Soviet Union that the conclusion of an arms-control agreement and other improvements in relations were "inextricably linked" to Moscow's performance on human rights.

The linkage was emphasized in a speech Wednesday to a 35-nation conference by the head of the U.S. delegation, Richard Schifter.

The conference is meeting for six weeks in Ottawa to review the progress made on human rights since 33 European countries, the United States and Canada signed the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Helsinki 10 years ago.

The agreement in Helsinki included a joint pledge to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms.

In the toughest speech delivered at the Ottawa conference, Mr. Schifter raised human rights abuses by the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Poland. The American delegation also distributed a 35-page annex with specific cases of 170 Soviet, Czechoslovak and Polish citizens who have been arrested, imprisoned, exiled or put in psychiatric hospitals for their political or religious beliefs.

Mr. Schifter summed up by saying: "The government of the United States has made clear to the government of the Soviet Union our interest in improvement of our bilateral relations, our interest in concluding a genuine arms-reduction agreement."

"But for the reasons already stated," he said, "we believe that performance in the field of human rights is inextricably linked to all aspects of improved bilateral relations."

Mrs. Bonner, 62, who once acted as her husband's conduit to the West, was sentenced last summer to five years' exile in Gorki after being convicted of anti-Soviet slander. Gorki, 250 miles (404 kilometers) east of Moscow, is closed to foreigners.

News of the hunger strike came in a letter written in Mr. Sakharov's handwriting, dated May 3 and delivered to Moscow, the sources said.

They reported that Mr. Sakharov said he began the hunger strike April 16, but was taken to a hospital April 21 and force-fed. It was not clear when he was released from the hospital.

Mr. Sakharov, 63, who has a heart condition, remained in exile in Gorki, where he was sent in 1980, said the sources, who asked not to be identified.

There was no word on whether Mr. Sakharov, who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1975, carried out a threat to resign from the prestigious Academy of Sciences to protest what he said was his colleagues' failure to help him or his wife, Yelena G. Bonner, the sources said. She had sought permission to go abroad for treatment of a heart condition.

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### WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

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# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Record in Argentina

The trial in Buenos Aires is producing compelling testimony of systematic torture and brutality under the junta that recently ruled Argentina. The present democratic government is prosecuting nine of the junta's most prominent figures, including three former presidents of the country. But the purpose of this trial goes beyond the questions of individual guilt and innocence. It is establishing, in great and indefinable detail, what actually happened in an especially dark and violent period of the country's history.

There is an important parallel here to the service performed by the allied governments' trials of Nazi war criminals after World War II. The Nazis' offenses were of an altogether different order of magnitude from those of the Argentine generals and admirals, but in both cases the process of assessing guilt serves the indispensable purpose of establishing a historical record. In Buenos Aires as in Nuremberg, the record is being laid out under the rigorous conditions of the courtroom, with sworn testimony by identified witnesses, subject to challenges by the defendants.

The Nuremberg trials foreclosed the success of attempts by demagogues and neo-Nazis to claim that the accounts of genocide and the death camps were lies and calumny invented

by their political enemies. Similarly, the trial in Buenos Aires is not only enforcement of the law but an essential step to prevent the junta's supporters from arguing, in the future, that the accounts of recent experiences are mere fabrications and unfounded accusations. The accusations are being proved with a description that makes the skin crawl.

A policeman testified regarding several murders, in the hope, he said, that his children would not have to live through a repetition of that savagery. That is a good reason. Government rests on a foundation of national tradition, and good government requires a clear and unswerving understanding of the past.

The Nuremberg trials have occasionally been described as an act of vengeance inflicted on the defeated by the victors. That is wrong. The Nuremberg record — vastly amplified by the work of a generation of German historians — has been a crucial contribution to the integrity of postwar politics. Similarly, the Buenos Aires trial is establishing certain truths that will enable the country to pass judgment not only on the nine defendants but on their whole style of rule and its consequences. In that sense it is a political trial, and it strengthens the prospect for democracy in Argentina.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In Weinberger's Barrel

In America, General Electric is a household word. It is the nation's largest maker of electrical appliances. Its management techniques are studied worldwide. Its automated factories are models of advanced design. Yet this week it pleaded guilty to defrauding the air force of \$800,000 by forging workers' time cards on a contract for upgrading the warheads on Minuteman missiles. What made a superb company stoop to picking the public's pocket, and for so petty a gain?

Seeking the causes of crime outside the criminal may not be fashionable, but it is somehow hard to envisage a group of GE managers deciding out of the blue that it was a good day to rob the air force. They surely operated in a culture of borderline morality in which such behavior is deemed acceptable.

That is not the culture of General Electric, but it is coming more and more to look like the pattern of acceptable behavior among certain defense contractors. Though GE is the sixth-largest U.S. defense contractor, military work counts for only 18 percent of its business.

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger believes that overcharging by contractors is confined to isolated cases. "I don't think a few bad apples should cause you to judge the whole barrel," he said in March. A few weeks later his inspector-general told Congress that 45 of the 100 largest U.S. military contractors were under criminal investigation by the Defense Department. Evidently something is rotten with

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Through Whose Eyes?

The task is a challenge, and a wonderful one — to show visitors at the Moscow International Book Fair "America Through American Eyes." And because America's publishers did not want to be pushing their own books, they formed an eight-member committee of writers and members of the New York and Philadelphia public libraries and asked it to come up with a list. Then, having explained the project, the publishers applied to the National Endowment for Democracy, a bipartisan organization financed by Congress, for some help.

They got it all right, \$50,000 worth, but they also got a censor. The committee's list of about 300 books, the endowment complains, is ideologically unbalanced.

Idiologically unbalanced? Is that another way to say "politically incorrect"? Is the en-

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Gandhi's Toughest Test

What the bombers in India have achieved is the capture of the main Sikh party, the Akali Dal, by [a] violent separatist faction. They have also raised the temperature among middle-class intellectuals in Delhi who should be the voice of moderation and decency. Instead the demand is still for "united crackdowns" and "iron fists." So it will be harder now for Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to come to terms as he must, eventually, with legitimate demands for regional autonomy and an end to the central government manipulation his mother so enjoyed. It will, equally, be hard for moderate Sikh leaders, denied a place in the Akali Dal and in fear of their lives, to settle for such concessions rather than for separation.

— The Boston Globe.

### Terrorism and the CIA

The foolishness and futility of the Reagan administration's compartment in Lebanon attained a zenith when it was revealed that an undercover unit, trained by the CIA, contracted with other Lebanese elements to set off the March 8 Beirut car bomb that killed 80 persons. The shame of this latest debacle is that U.S. officials, acting like Mafia dons, have portrayed Americans to the world as people willing to pay the salaries of terrorists.

— The Boston Globe.

### FROM OUR MAY 17 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910:** Tail of Halley's Comet Nears PARIS — [May 18] will count in the annals of science. According to the provisions of the astronomical world the Earth will pass through the tail of Halley's comet. Every astronomer will be at his post. But if the scientific world regards the advent of the wandering star with mere scientific interest, the same does not hold good of the masses of the populations in various countries. Thousands of peasants have sold off possessions in the belief that they end of the world is at hand. For weeks they have refused to cultivate their fields, so that after the supposed danger is past they will be face to face with famine. Chemists' shops are driving a roasting trade selling oxygen to those who fear the emanations of poisonous gases.

**1935:** Illinois Fails to Pass Relief Bill SPRINGFIELD, Illinois — With Governor Henry Horner's sales tax bill to provide relief being turned down a second time by the State Assembly, thousands of destitute families throughout Illinois face hunger and immediate eviction from their homes. Authorities state that the majority of the 1,200,000 people on the relief rolls will be without food within the next few days, since the Assembly is still deadlocked on relief measures, and the funds of private charities and local communities, after being strained to the bursting point in the past two weeks, are now exhausted. The state's proposal is to raise \$3,000,000 a month as its share of relief, whereupon it will again receive \$11,000,000 from the Federal relief funds.

## Nicaragua: Necessary Distinctions

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Two days after the House finally voted down all aid to the Nicaraguan "contras" Alfonso Robelo Collantes, a contra leader, threw down the gauntlet to the opposition, specifically to the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Latin American matters, Representative Michael Barnes. House leaders now have a "challenge" to bring the Sandinists to the bargaining table. Mr. Robelo told a news conference,

The administration thinks, or says it thinks, that the pressures of aid to the contras and an economic embargo will cause the Sandinists to put their line on the line in free elections; abandon their line in free elections; stop being a Marxist-Leninist beliefs; stop being a Soviet-Cuban surrogate; forgo external adventures. All this and more Mr. Robelo laid down as the administration's terms in a speech on the eve of the House vote.

But Mr. Barnes had already taken up the challenge. Right after the vote, the Maryland Democrat had set up a meeting in his office with the Nicaraguan ambassador to Washington. Mr. Barnes laid down three demands: lift censorship; grant Mr. Robelo and Arturo Jose Cruz, a political opposition leader, safe passage back to Nicaragua and the right to state their case; announce a readiness to negotiate regional safeguards with the Contadora group made up of Colombia, Panama and Venezuela.

The ambassador would see what he could do. But there were rumors of a U.S. economic embargo on Nicaragua. If that happened, he told Mr. Barnes, "we can't do anything." Sure enough, President Reagan slapped on the embargo as his way of replacing the pressure the House vote had removed. In so doing, Mr. Barnes insists, the administration "undermined every hope there was."

There lies the real issue dividing the administration and its critics in Congress — the issue that will have to be resolved if realistic purpose is to be given to U.S. policy.

Mr. Barnes makes no brief for the performance of the House and still less for President Daniel Ortega Sáenz's arrival in Moscow two days after the House vote — "It was a slap in the face." But he and others of like mind would argue that the Nicaraguan president went to Moscow for money and almost certainly not on two days' notice. Whatever, Mr. Ortega's untimely trip gives wobbly "moderate" Democrats in the House a handy excuse — with an eye to next year's congressional elections — to rid themselves of the political onus of undercutting the president.

The Pentagon is responsible for its procurement system. That does not diminish the culpability of contractors who become corrupted by it. The Justice Department is continuing its investigation to see which specific GE managers were responsible for the fraud on the air force. With the aim of deterring other white-collar criminals, it will rightly demand jail sentences. That even a company like General Electric can slip shows how feid is the atmosphere inside Mr. Weinberger's barrel.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

leverage the administration has at hand or is willing to use is not going to topple the Sandinist regime — or, more to the point, cause it to change its ideological spots.

The congressional opponents do not delude themselves with the notion that Mr. Robelo has attributed to them that "Communists would become democrats if only they were more generously treated." For the most part, they find it hard to believe the Sandinists would "become democrats" no matter what.

Their point is that the Sandinists are nationalists as well as Marxist-Leninists. If that squares oddly with their heavy Cuban-Soviet dependence, there is less contradiction than meets the eye. Nationalists

in this sense means not to "say uncle" under pressure, particularly when the uncle is Uncle Sam. It means a stiffening of resolve.

Witness the history of U.S. relations with Fidel Castro's Cuba. The United States clamped an economic embargo on Cuba 25 years ago. True, there were no anti-Castro "freedom fighters" for the United States to rally around. But two years later, the Kennedy administration persuaded most of the hemisphere to apply economic and diplomatic constraints.

One result was economic hardship for Cuba, and increased upward pressure for the Russians. But Cuba's role in Nicaragua and Grenada, not to mention its extensive troop deployments in Africa, hardly suggests a loss of influence. This past April alone, according to a dispatch from Havana by free-

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Washington Post Writers Group



## Through Common Resolve, Terror Can Be Defeated

By Benjamin Netanyahu

to acts of terrorism these fortresses of terror should simply be shut down.

• Economic measures. Most of the states responsible for terrorism desperately need Western goods, weapons and credit. Such benefits should be denied. The democracies should neither buy oil from Libya nor sell weapons to South Yemen. Planes used to ferry terrorists and their weapons must not be allowed to land in the West. If the democracies were to use but a fraction of their economic clout, states sponsoring terrorism would have to rethink their activities, and quickly.

• The military option. Coordination among the democracies for military and intelligence purposes is both possible and necessary, especially in emergencies involving hostages. The rescue operation at Entebbe, Uganda, would, for example, have been impossible if Israeli planes had been unable to refuel in a friendly African country. Arrangements for such coordination should be formalized in advance among any democracies wishing to join in action effectively in three broad areas:

• Diplomacy. The abuse of diplomatic privileges has turned Western Europe and other parts of the world into a playing field for terrorists.

Weapons, passports, money and safe houses are made available to terrorists by people hiding behind the diplomatic immunity of Syria, Iran, Libya and several Soviet-bloc states, among others.

When irrefutable proof links particular embassies

Once this is understood, the democracies can join to act effectively in three broad areas:

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When irrefutable proof links particular embassies

support an ally victimized by terrorists for fear of provoking their wrath upon oneself. Still another is a paralyzing preoccupation with the sovereignty of even those regimes that routinely violate the sovereign rights of others. None of these obstacles will easily disappear. But once a common policy began to emerge, it would in itself encourage, and shame, many democracies to comply.

Over a long, dark decade, Israel was the primary target of terrorism, and we bore much of the burden of resisting it. In case after painful case, Israel showed that it was possible to fight back. Italy, West Germany, Britain and others soon did the same but almost always limited their responses to cases involving their citizens on their soil.

For some time now, the United States has been seeking to mount a broader effort, a truly international response. It has itself forfeited hundreds of millions of dollars in trade with Libya and has interceded with other democracies to prevent military sales to Syria. It has also promoted international accords on terrorism.

If this effort is to succeed, it must have the determined and sustained cooperation of other democratic governments. Confusion, vacillation and disunity facilitated the rise of terrorism. Common resolve will ensure its ultimate defeat.

What has inhibited the collective action required for these anti-terrorist efforts? One impediment has been avarice. Another is timidity — refusing to

keep our allies from attacking us.

The writer is Israel's chief delegate to the United Nations and editor of the forthcoming book "Terrorism: How the West Can Win." He contributed this comment to The Los Angeles Times.

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## Citizen Murdoch: To Pledge Allegiance

By William Safire

simple greed and lust for power? That is largely true, but I do not have any trouble with it. Although some immigrants have come to America as idealists, or to escape persecution or famine, most newcomers over the years have been drawn mainly by economic promise. America's streets may not have been paved with gold, but opportunity has been the

simple magnet. Like George Washington Plunkett, Mr. Murdoch saw his opportunity and took it.

What is niggling, then, about the offhand way this Australian immigrant approaches his oath of allegiance to the United States — a moment that can be so moving and uplifting to the many who approach it with reverence?

First, it is the way he is detaching himself from his native land. He says he loves Australia, and we believe him, because that country is the source of his cultural heritage and was the scene of his initial publishing stake. He makes it appear that only Australia's unfortunate unwillingness to permit dual citizenship makes it necessary for him to decouple.

That is just not so. To become an American citizen he will have to say these words: "I hereby declare on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty of

any alien from whom I have heretofore been a subject or a citizen."

Only Switzerland and Greece ignore that oath and claim anyone born in those countries to be a citizen forever; most nations have a pride that takes an oath of allegiance with utmost seriousness.

But Mr. Murdoch's embarrassment about rejecting his national roots is his private concern, not ours; my problem is with the treatment of citizens as a convenience or accommodation. There should be much more to it than that.

I am a nationalist, tending toward jingoism; even in the Olympics, when we are not supposed to, I root for "our side." "America the Beautiful" gets to such sentimentalists, and the country's foreign policy befits the U.S. national interest rather than international interdependence.

Rupert Murdoch's eyes may grow misty at "Walzing Matilda," but his outlook is the opposite of nationalist. He is the Multinational Man, a true "citizen of the world," or at least of the free world. He is at home in London, New York and Sydney, and he plays like no political prince. His allegiance, I suspect, is more to universal concepts than to any mere political entity.

He is, by choice, a man without a country. Racing through an airport, he will fill out the space for "nationality" with a scribbled "U.S." but it will have little meaning for him. In greeting Rupert Murdoch, Multinational Man, as a new fellow citizen, Americans should remind him that allegiance means loyalty, sometimes passionate loyalty. Perhaps his proud and brash "I am a station owner" will one day be replaced by a more profound "I am an American."

The New York Times

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The New York Times

J. Carroll Jr.

## Next Battleground in the Congress: White House Policy on Apartheid

By David B. Ottaway  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — It was the second tense appearance by the harassed assistant secretary of state for Africa, Chester A. Crocker, before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to defend the administration's much-maligned policy of "constructive engagement" toward South Africa.

Senator Paul S. Sarbanes, a Maryland Democrat, was proceeding in lawyer-like fashion to cross-examine the professional Mr. Crocker, widely regarded as the policy's chief architect, and its staunchest remaining defender.

Why, the senator asked, was Mr. Crocker still defending the policy at a time when so many Americans of all political persuasions had come to the conclusion that it had failed? Wasn't it clear to the administration that something more was needed to bring about meaningful change in South Africa's system of apartheid?

"The issues are complicated, but you better start coming to grips with them because you are sitting there . . . in total isolation from what is going on around you," belittled a clearly irritated Senator Sarbanes.

Fresh from a bruising battle over

its Nicaraguan policy, the Reagan administration is about to engage Congress in another highly controversial one. This time the battle will be over why economic sanctions against South Africa would be bad policy when they were good policy with regard to Nicaragua.

The heated exchange before the early May hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee if it did nothing else, highlighted the extent to which the Reagan administration has been thrown onto the defensive as it seeks to cope with the ground swell of public demand — even among many conservatives within the Republican Party — for the imposition of some kind of punitive measures against Pretoria.

In fact, the administration's whole southern Africa policy — aimed at getting the Cubans troops out of Angola, independence in South-West Africa and orderly change under way inside South Africa — is increasingly coming under attack in various quarters, both Republican and Democratic.

One result is that many Republicans, particularly in the Senate, where 22 of them face re-election in 1986, would like to see a change in policy, and 42 senators have signed a compromise bill that would end the administration's policy of "constructive engagement" and return to the original policy of "nonrecognition."

The issues are complicated, but you better start coming to grips with them because you are sitting there . . . in total isolation from what is going on around you," belittled a clearly irritated Senator Sarbanes.

"For most Republicans, the administration's policy provides no political cover," remarked a Senate staff aide. "The administration isn't even mouthing the right words. Mr. Crocker's approach to reform just doesn't sell."

"If total sanctions are justified against Nicaragua, can we really say that partial sanctions . . . are not justified against South Africa?" he added.

Mr. Crocker's answer is that the two cases are entirely different and must be decided partly on the basis of whether U.S. sanctions will make any difference. South Africa's economy is 30 times larger than Nicaragua's and much less vulnerable to the impact of sanctions, he argues.

One gauge of the surprising breath and depth that the South African issue has taken on is the shifting attitude among mainstream and even conservative Republicans, many of whom are openly disengaged with the administration's constructive engagement policy.

Two conservative Republican senators — William V. Roth Jr. of Delaware and Mitch McConnell of Kentucky — have introduced a bill that calls for the banning of all U.S. loans to the South African government and all flights by South African Airways to the United States

date, but even their proposals do not differ that radically — except in the eyes of the administration — from many others being put forth by conservative Republicans.

Known as the Anti-Apartheid Act of 1985 and having 10 Democratic co-sponsors, the measure would prohibit all new U.S. loans to South Africa, restrict new investment, prohibit computer sales to

Democrat of New York, at a House Foreign Affairs Committee session just after Mr. Reagan had announced his trade embargo.

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the government there and ban the sale of South African gold krugerrands in the United States.

An identical bill has been introduced in the House by Representative William H. Gray 3d, a Democrat from Pennsylvania, with 145 co-sponsors, seven of them Republicans.

The administration's position, as presented by Mr. Crocker, is that its policy of constructive engagement is working successfully and is the best alternative. He argues that more change for the better than ever before is taking place today in South Africa and that U.S. sanctions would be sending the wrong signal at the wrong time.

Mr. Crocker, in trying to sell this approach, has clearly angered many on Capitol Hill by his handling of its critics and those favoring doing something more. He has accused many of them of using South Africa as "the moral equivalent of a free lunch" and said that their proposals for economic sanctions are "misguided."

Senator Sarbanes, in turn, has charged that Mr. Crocker exhibits "almost an ivory tower mentality" in handling the Senate, while a Senate staff aide called the assistant secretary "a lover" and "an intellectual who is politically amateur."

But Mr. Crocker said in testimo-



Paul S. Sarbanes



Chester A. Crocker

## Discontent Threatening to Shake Saudi Stability

By Elaine Sciolino  
*New York Times Service*

**RIYADH** — When Saudi officials are asked if their kingdom is stable, they answer that Saudi Arabia has little violent crime, no suicide bombers and a royal family close to the people.

"Whenever I come here, I feel a total sense of peace and security," said Samir S. Shihabi, the Saudi delegate to the United Nations, on a recent visit home. "I feel as if I'm protected from the world outside."

By all indications the desert kingdom is stable, according to Saudi officials, Western and Asian diplomats and foreign businessmen. But there are tensions that threaten to disrupt the tranquility in the years to come.

Saudi officials enjoy telling visitors that the 4,000 members of the royal family permeate all levels of business, agriculture, the civil service, the provincial administrations and the military. They insist that the government's stability is not therefore dependent on the person of the king, and were King Fahd to die, he would probably be succeeded by Prince Abdallah, one of his brothers, who is first deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard.

But because of the nature of the

government, it is difficult to gauge its stability.

Open criticism of the royal family is forbidden. Saudi television and radio are state-owned and operated; the privately owned press is prevented from publishing anything that might embarrass the government, the ruling family or the religious leadership.

Political parties are banned, and repeated promises by the royal family to set up a consultative assembly have not been fulfilled.

Internal security has been tightened considerably since 1979, when armed Islamic fundamentalists, charging that the government was corrupt, seized the Grand Mosque at Mecca.

Shiite Moslems number about 300,000, compared with about five million Saudi Sunnis. The royal family has pumped money into the Eastern province, where the Shiites live. But while there has been no recurrence of the riots that rocked the province in 1979, the Sunnis and Shiites are still not well integrated, and there are few Shiite officials in the government.

The Islamic fundamentalists of Iran no longer seem to find much support here, but there is sympathy with the Moslems of southern Lebanon.

"In the beginning the Iranian

brothers by not hiring any non-Moslems here," an official said. "We should drive away the nonbelievers from the Arabian peninsula."

There is growing criticism of members of the royal family for squandering the country's wealth abroad, especially when others are suffering in the country's three-year recession.

For King Fahd, who has lavish residences on the Costa del Sol in Spain and in Geneva and who keeps a yacht the size of a luxury liner off Jeddah, has not lived up to the Saudi ideal of a leader chosen by his people for his piety, generosity and courage.

An Asian Moslem scholar said: "The sermons at Friday prayers in Mecca and Medina are filled with parables of Omar, the second Caliph, who was known for simple living and humility. They should be a clear message for the royal family."

Recently a group of university professors in Jeddah watched television in disgust as one of the country's young princes, Abdulaziz, was shown touring Disneyland.

"They're cutting my salary 30 percent, and I'm forced to watch this kid in Disneyland," one of them said.

## Sri Lanka Increases Security After 220 Die in Ethnic Strife

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**COLOMBO** — The government stepped up security Thursday throughout Sri Lanka, hoping to prevent the two main ethnic groups from mounting more repeat attacks after two days of violence in which more than 220 people were killed.

Official sources said that security forces had been put on alert and that patrols had been intensified at places considered vulnerable to attack in Colombo and other areas.

The sources said the security forces would try to prevent a repetition of the violence in 1983, when guerrilla activity by Tamil separatists led to army reprisals and further outbreaks of violence. More than 400 people were killed.

Buddhist monks and Catholic priests joined the government

Thursday in appealing to the people to maintain peace.

Government and news reports said that Tamil-speakers were hacked and burned to death Wednesday by attackers seeking revenge for the killing of about 145 people in raids Tuesday by Tamil separatists on Sinhalese towns.

The police that said sailors from the Sri Lankan Navy attacked a coastal ferry off northern Jaffna Peninsula, and hacked about 40 people to death.

But a senior official in Colombo, the capital, said the navy had denied that it was involved. He said 31 people died in the ferry attack and many more were hospitalized in Jaffna, the major city of northern Sri Lanka, where Tamils are the majority.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said Thursday the government was investigating the incident and the attackers had not been identified.

In Eastern province, security forces killed 18 guerrillas Wednesday in a raid on a rebel training camp at Akkaraipattu. Several guerrillas escaped when commandos raided the camp, Defense Ministry sources said. (Reuters, AP)



NIGERIAN EXODUS — A truckload of Ghanaians left Lagos last week for the border. About 5,000 Ghanaians returned home Wednesday in line with Nigeria's order for thousands of illegal immigrants to leave.

Australian Population Trend

*United Press International*

**SYDNEY** — Women outnumber men in Australia, a report published Wednesday said. For every 100 adult females, there are 97 males in the population of 15.2 million.

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NYSE Most Actives								
Siemens	27292	41.16	38.75	40.75	+1.16			
AT&T	20242	22.12	21.25	22.25	+1.25			
Hewlett	11125	35.75	32.75	35.75	+1.75			
MARCO	10000	10.75	10.25	10.75	+0.50			
Fordham	7169	41.75	41.25	41.75	+1.75			
West	10000	10.75	10.25	10.75	+0.50			
Allis-Ch	10000	10.75	10.25	10.75	+0.50			
GTE	10000	10.75	10.25	10.75	+0.50			
Exxon	10000	10.75	10.25	10.75	+0.50			
Cookson	10000	10.75	10.25	10.75	+0.50			
Sears	10000	10.75	10.25	10.75	+0.50			

Dow Jones Averages								
Industrial	1226.72	1226.11	1226.88	1226.88	+0.65			
Utilities	102.50	102.12	102.50	102.50	+0.50			
Transport	159.62	159.21	159.62	159.62	+0.50			
Finance	172.27	172.07	172.27	172.27	+0.50			
Composite	162.50	162.12	162.50	162.50	+0.50			
Services	102.50	102.12	102.50	102.50	+0.50			
Consumer	159.62	159.21	159.62	159.62	+0.50			

NYSE Index								
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.				
Index	1226.72	1226.11	1226.88	+0.65				
Composite	162.50	162.12	162.50	+0.50				
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Utilities	102.50	102.12	102.50	+0.50				
Consumer	159.62	159.21	159.62	+0.50				

Thursday's NYSE Closing								
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.				
Index	1226.72	1226.11	1226.88	+0.65				
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Utilities	102.50	102.12	102.50	+0.50				
Consumer	159.62	159.21	159.62	+0.50				

AMEX Diaries								
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.				
Index	236.25	236.25	236.25	+0.25				
Advanced	236.25	236.25	236.25	+0.25				
Unadjusted	236.25	236.25	236.25	+0.25				
Total Issues	236.25	236.25	236.25	+0.25				
New Issues	236.25	236.25	236.25	+0.25				
New Lows	236.25	236.25	236.25	+0.25				
Volume up	236.25	236.25	236.25	+0.25				
Volume down	236.25	236.25	236.25	+0.25				

NASDAQ Index								
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.				
Index	236.25	236.25	236.25	+0.25				
Advanced	236.25	236.25	236.25	+0.25				
Unadjusted	236.25	236.25	236.25	+0.25				
Total Issues	236.25	236.25	236.25	+0.25				
New Issues	236.25	236.25	236.25	+0.25				
New Lows	236.25	236.25	236.25	+0.25				
Volume up	236.25	236.25	236.25	+0.25				
Volume down	236.25	236.25	236.25	+0.25				

AMEX Most Actives								
BAT IN	2729	19.00	18.50	18.50	+0.50			
SPW MA	2140	19.00	18.50	18.50	+0.50			
CBU	1497	19.00	18.50	18.50	+0.50			
CFN	1052	19.00	18.50	18.50	+0.50			
Albion	2729	19.00	18.50	18.50	+0.50			
WICHE	2729	19.00	18.50	18.50	+0.50			
WICHE	2729	19.00	18.50	18.50	+0.50			
WICHE	2729	19.00	18.50	18.50	+0.50			
WICHE	2729	19.00	18.50	18.50	+0.50			

## NYSE Higher in Broad Advance

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The stock market recorded a broad gain Thursday, renewing its recent rally with a push from falling interest rates.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials rose 4.53 points to 1,278.05, bringing its gain since May 1 to 36 points. Some broader market measures reached record highs for the third or fourth time in the past five sessions.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange slowed to 99.42 million shares from 106.12 million Wednesday.

Advancing issues outnumbered declining ones by nearly 2 to 1.

On Wednesday, Bankers Trust of New York lowered its prime lending rate from 10% percent to 10 percent. The market responded erratically to the news at first, partly because no other banks joined in the move. But analysts said the lower rate probably would spread in the banking industry soon.

Expectations persist on Wall Street that the Federal Reserve might soon relax its credit policy, through actions such as a reduction of its discount rate — the charge it imposes on loans to private financial institutions.

The hope on Wall Street is that lower rates will stimulate a revival of economic growth, which has been sluggish lately.

Optimism on that score got a boost Thursday morning from the Commerce Department's report that housing starts rose 1.6 percent in April to their highest level in a year.

Signal Cos. rose 1% to 40½ and Allied Corp. picked up 1 to 41. The two companies plan a \$3-billion merger.

Among other actively traded blue chips, International Business Machines gained ½ to 129.

AT&T rose 1½ to 21½. American Express

rose 1½ to 21½. American Telephone & Telegraph rose 1½ to 21½.

AT&T long distance rose 1½ to 21½.

AT&T

## WEEKEND

May 17, 1985

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## David Byrne: Jaywalker Between High Art and Low

*The following is excerpted from an article in The New York Times Magazine.*

by Ken Emerson

**P**ERFUME and black leather. The elevator at Manhattan's Hard Rock Cafe is crammed with members of rock groups trooping their colors. A live radio broadcast has just ended, and musicians are descending — Cheap Trick, Joan Jett's Blackhearts, and pressed against the back of the car, a man in a man's short, dark hair makes him look at once adolescent and ascetic. His somber designer suit may be high fashion, but the balloon point protruding from its breast pocket is definitely high-school nerd. Clearly, he doesn't belong in this gaggle of pop notables. But, out on the street, two young women say and one asks for his autograph. Nominated but polite, he scribbles "David Byrne" and hastens into the night.

A few weeks later, on a bright March afternoon, no one at the Brooklyn Museum appears to recognize the 32-year-old lead singer, songwriter and guitarist of the rock group Talking Heads, even though he is gazing up at a life-size cutout of himself. The white silhouette is part of a construction, entitled "Heads Will Roll," one of the young artists lumped together as Neo-Expressionists.

A museum is as likely a place for Byrne to be found as the Hard Rock Cafe, because he straddles two worlds: pop music and the avant-garde. Over the course of 10 years and seven albums (an eighth, as yet untitled, is scheduled for release early this summer), the Talking Heads have evolved from suster minimalist into exuberant eclectics. In the process, they have established themselves as the most consistently imaginative white rock band in America; whose highly stylized presentation owes more to the visual arts than to the gaudy theatrics of pop performance. It's a thinking man's band that makes rock-and-roll intellectually intriguing in a way it has seldom been since the late 1950s.

Byrne's lyrics have, from the beginning, shuttled between the cerebral and the surreal, with side trips into the schizoid. In the very first song he wrote, "Psycho Killer," the protagonist talks to himself in formal French because, Byrne thought, "it seemed a natural delusion that a psychotic killer would imagine himself as very refined and use a foreign language to talk to himself."

The incongruity of introducing French into what otherwise might seem B-movie material is typical of the Talking Heads. Because their work is so complex and quirky, they are not superstars. Although one of their albums, "Speaking in Tongues," has sold slightly more than one million copies in the United States, they usually sell half that many. (Compare those figures to 9.5 million

for Prince's album, "Purple Rain.") But Talking Heads' audience has steadily expanded, and, recently, still more converts have been won by "Stop Making Sense," a Talking Heads concert film, directed by Jonathan Demme, which received the National Society of Film Critics award for best documentary of 1984. It has disseminated an indelible image of Byrne, his eyes popping and his Adam's apple bobbing to the beat as he performs an elephantine yet agile dance in a minuscule white suit.

Byrne, independently of Talking Heads, has another audience as well. In 1981, the choreographer Twyla Tharp presented an 80-minute dance, "The Catherine Wheel," set to an original score he composed and performed with a variety of musicians.

In January, at New York's Public Theater, Byrne put on a performance piece, "The Tourist Way of Knowledge," at a benefit for Mabou Mines, the avant-garde theater troupe. Wearing a canigan right out of "Fever Known Best," Byrne narrated a slide show depicting a cross-country vacation, with a deadpan reading drawn, in part, from a diary he had written as a 10-year-old.

Byrne has also just released an album, "Music for the Knee Plays," music and texts he has composed for Robert Wilson's epic opera, "The CIVIL War." Called "Knee Plays" because they function as "joints" between the opera's longer scenes — Wilson used similar devices in "Einstein on the Beach," his celebrated collaboration with the composer Philip Glass — these brief pieces are scored for brass ensemble and owe far more to contemporary avant-garde "serious music" than they do to rock 'n' roll.

"We are watching someone realize a very deep talent," says Glass. "It's highly unconventional, and that makes it interesting. I think he will be writing music that everyone is going to have to think of as concert music, and not just the Talking Heads." Byrne, as well as the pop songwriter Paul Simon and the performance artist Laurie Anderson, is currently writing lyrics that Glass intends to set to music for an album of songs.

"I think there's no contradiction between my doing 'The Knee Plays' and doing pop songs with Talking Heads," says Byrne. Indeed, his ability to work both sides of the street, to jaywalk, as it were, across the lines dividing high and low art, artistic integrity and commercial popularity, makes Byrne emblematic of a new generation of creative talent we've grown used to labeling, for want of a better tag, post-modernist.

In a cold afternoon in a small, cluttered Greenwich Village rehearsal studio, the Talking Heads are practicing songs for their next album.

"It's so much fun to be able to relax and just play," says Tina Weymouth, 34, putting down her bass guitar during a break, without feeling you have to be avant-garde all the

time. We spent so many years trying to be original that we don't know what original is anymore."

Indeed, the songs the band has just run through, occasionally consulting notebooks and scratch pads for the chord changes and lyrics, do sound surprisingly straightforward and, at times, even old-fashioned. One has the merry jingle of late 1950s rock 'n' roll — even if its disconcerting lyrics are about a woman who literally levitates out of her suburban backyard. Another song slips in a little country-and-western sentimentality.

"The drugs of the '80s," jokes Chris Frantz, 33, from behind his black drum kit. "Sex and corn." He punctuates the wise-crack with a drum roll. In addition to being the drummer and offstage comedian of the group, Frantz is Tina Weymouth's husband and the father of their 2-year-old son, Robin.

The Talking Heads seem intent but relaxed as they put musical flesh on the bare bones of the demonstration tapes Byrne has recorded at home. Byrne who reads music

"only with extreme difficulty," usually roughs out these tapes with his voice and guitar and a rhythm box, an electronic device that can be set to repeat any desired drum beat. Byrne originates nearly all of Talking Heads' songs, but their arrangement and execution are definitely collaborative.

"I know what the chords are," says Jerry Harrison, 36, as he hesitates among several electric keyboards. "But I've got to change the end, where it vamps out."

"Did you like that when I held one note?"

Byrne asks after improvising a guitar part.

"Sound like DeBarge," Frantz volunteers, referring to a popular black band.

"But if it sounds like someone else —" Byrne trails off dubiously.

**T**HE Talking Heads have sounded like nobody else from the very beginning, when they started playing together at the Rhode Island School of Design.

Born in Scotland, Byrne was reared, from the second grade, in Baltimore.

Like most teen-agers in the 1960s, Byrne fell under the spell of rock 'n' roll. For the fun of it, he began playing guitar in a local college coffeehouse, performing rock songs in a folk-influenced style and "country things" — "I'd play aggressive songs on the ukulele."

When it came time for college, Byrne hesitated between art and technical school, "because I was interested in the ideas of science and math, and I saw no difference between that and art." Byrne settled on RISD in 1970, but transferred after a year to a Baltimore art school before dropping out of college altogether.

He returned to the school of design to visit his friend Chris Frantz, still enrolled there. Together, they formed the Artistics (aka the Artistics), a ragged, loud rock band, in Byrne's words, to play school dances.

By 1975, they were sharing an apartment

in New York with Frantz's girlfriend, Tina Weymouth, another student from the school of design, and working as a trim under the name Talking Heads. Tina Weymouth had performed in a hand-bell group at the 1964 New York World's Fair and had taught herself the guitar, but she had never played bass. "The whole idea of an unaccomplished bass player," she explains, "was that David and Chris could mold me. I already shared many of the same concepts, intellectually."

Some of those concepts were pretty rarefied. Byrne explains that he became "fascinated by conceptual art. In particular, there was some that just used language. They'd just write a statement on the wall, and other ones would put out little pamphlets. There was a group called Art & Language that just talked all the time in print. And I thought that was pretty much the ultimate in refining and eliminating all the superfluous stuff in art and being left with nothing but the idea. Which seemed to me an extension of the notion of art that established itself in the early part of the century — the whole notion of something being modern, of modern art, of the Bauhaus and all those kinds of things. That seemed to be taking it to its logical extreme, which made perfect sense to me."

In the beginning, recalls Frantz, their New York audiences "were students and writers, almost exclusively." When, in 1977, they added a musician with more professional experience on keyboards and guitar, Jerry Harrison, he was an architecture major from Harvard.

But the Talking Heads did not necessarily consider their music art, as opposed to rock-and-roll. "We crossed that line a long time ago," Tina Weymouth says. "We said, 'Look, we know we're in a sleazy business. We're not going to call ourselves artists.'"

Still, as Harrison explains, "because everyone in the band had studied visual arts, I think there was a certain applying of the way you make decisions about paintings to songs."

In the beginning, Talking Heads conformed to no one's idea of a rock 'n' roll band. "When we were playing clubs," Byrne says, "the typical rock stance was aggressive — black leather and shades and all that. We were deliberately going against that."

Talking Heads also dispensed with that old standby, sex appeal. "I must say I think it's just not in me," Byrne says, "to flaunt sex on stage. It's probably my upbringing, but it's something I've never been able to bring myself to do."

Indeed, the group rejected all the conventional wisdom — and razzle-dazzle — about rock 'n' roll stargazing and just stood there, stock-still, wearing unprepossessing T-shirts or alligator shirts. "We threw out the idea of costumes, of lighting, of any kind of movement or gestures on stage," Byrne says.

The uncompromising severity of Talking

Continued on page 8 David Byrne



Craig Walker, Beta News Ltd.

## And Fellini Sails On

by Thomas Quinn Curtis

**R**OME — Not long ago a megamillionaire American tycoon wired his Roman staff: "Plan to be in Rome for two days. Want to meet with only two persons during my stay: the pope and Federico Fellini." Declined, but the tale demonstrates Fellini's status as a celebrity, today — comparable to that once held by Jean Cocteau in Paris or Noel Coward in London. He is the Eternal City's most famous citizen, a legendary personality.

In January he turned 65 and on his birthday he began work on his new film, "Ginger and Fred." In it he intends to expose the world of television in his free-wheeling manner as he pictured life along the Via Veneto in "La Dolce Vita" and movieland in "8½."

He has installed himself in a penthouse above Stage Five at Cinecittà, the enormous Roman studio built at the command of Mussolini in the 1930s.

Here are his offices and living quarters, to which he returns during breaks in the shooting in an adjacent building. This vast building contains a series of sets for the production, including an immense auditorium where the Christmas Day TV spectacle, the film's climax, will be staged. There is also the atelier where the Oscar-winning costume designer Damiano Donati oversees the wardrobe that clothes the large company.

Fellini has made most of his films in Cinecittà. The inventive director never went near the sea in filming his oceanic epic "El Nave Va," substituting decor for real waves and sky. The vision in "Amarcord" of the Italian luxury liner departing on its maiden voyage in the summer twilight was another of the studio's troupe l'oeil feats.

"Ginger and Fred" grew from a proposal to do something for television. Instead Fellini is doing something about television for the cinema.

His scenario relates the reunion of a pair of former music-hall performers when they are engaged to provide a flash of nostalgia in a Christmas television revue by reviving their number, popular in yesterday's world, in which they imitate the stock dancing and interplay of Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire.

Both vaudeville artists quit the boards long ago. She (Giulietta Masina) has married and raised a family and he (Marcello Mastroianni) is hawking encyclopedias in his seedy middle age. The strange ways of this new form of show business bewilder them and it rusts and busts sweep them aside. They are allotted no dressing room, but their pride in professionalism is still strong so they rehearse their act in a public washroom. Even there a TV set flickers and grows.

The other morning found Fellini supervising the scene of the lavatory rehearsal, in which his stars, in cramped and steamy quarters, change from cheap suites clothes into evening finery and try out some fancy dancing steps.

The movie maestro, more than six feet tall and of stout figure, wrapped in an overcoat and muffler and with a checkered hat posed jauntily on his head, had the appearance of a general about to order a charge. Rumors run that he has not decided on the conclusion of



Fellini and Masina on the set.

his script, that his screenplay is unfinished. "Finished?" he laughed. "Finished with producers? We have had three and now the production is the hands of Alberto Grimaldi," he explained, nimbly dodging the question. "The film will be finished in early June. We had an intermission as Giulietta fell and cracked a rib. She's recovered and all's well and running smoothly."

"My film is not an attack on television," said Fellini at lunch in his penthouse flat. "That would be as ridiculous as launching an attack on the force of gravity. We live today in a televisionized world. It is everywhere and for many millions it is everything; a substitute for literature, art, life."

In its commercial aspect it is a witch's cauldron. Everything is cast into it: quiz shows, panel talks, news, political addresses, ruthless advertising, entertainment of all varieties, junk and once in a great while a flicker of creative urge. It has flooded contemporary society. It has conquered a worldwide audience, but it is a jumble without distinctive aim or purpose."

"An optimist?" he said later. "Yes, of course I'm an optimist. If I wasn't an optimist I wouldn't get up in the morning. One must participate in the happiness of one's times. Incidentally, working in television gives one a sense of freedom. It is as though one were writing not under one's signature but anonymously. One is liberated from being called to account personally, being lost in the multitude. My film is an affectionate critique of television which I hope will rid it of its infernal confusion and lead it to some sense of taste and order."

Fellini began his career as a newspaper caricaturist. At the end of World War II he was employed in a fun shop in Rome where he drew cartoons and most of his customers had a checkered hat.

"We were given set cartoons. For example, there was one of a GI fishing and catching a mermaid on his line. We artists drew in the

face of the GI customer. The price was four bucks. Probably four bucks was more than now.

"One day a GI wearing dark glasses, his coat collar hiding his face and with his cap down to the bridge of his nose came in and said 'Draw me.' I told him to let me see his face. 'No, draw me like this.' So I did and when I was finished he threw off his cap and coat and took off his glasses. He was the cartoonist Saul Steinberg. We had worked for the same magazine before the war."

Gigliola Masina and Fellini recently celebrated the 42nd year of their marriage. They met during the war when she was acting on radio programs and he was writing radio sketches. She has been the heroine of several of his other films — "La Strada," "Nights of Cabiria" and "Juliet of the Spirits" — but before that she had made a reputation as a stage actress and since has played in films under other directions.

Mastroianni is other veteran associate of Fellini's. He had a long stage career before entering film and was an assistant of Luchino Visconti, under whom he acted in the Italian productions of "A Streetcar Named Desire" and "Death of a Salesman." It was his performance as the world-weary publicist in "La Dolce Vita" that brought him international fame and he was subsequently in Fellini's "8½" and "City of Women."

Over the last two decades American producers have been urging Fellini to come to Hollywood and make a film in English there. He has resisted their offers and betrays no sign of changing his mind.

But he is to visit New York next month, when the Lincoln Center is presenting him with its "spring tribute" with an evening of ceremonies and the showing of excerpts from his work. He will be the first director of European films to be so honored.

In Venice another tribute awaits him.

At the film festival there in late summer he is to be presented with the Golden Lion of St. Mark for his cinematic achievements. In New York with Frantz's girlfriend, Tina Weymouth, another student from the school of design, and working as a trim under the name Talking Heads. Tina Weymouth had performed in a hand-bell group at the 1964 New York World's Fair and had taught herself the guitar, but she had never played bass. "The whole idea of an unaccomplished bass player," she explains, "was that David and Chris could mold me. I already shared many of the same concepts, intellectually."

**N**EW YORK — Creating musical pleasure is causing musicians a lot of pain. Music may grant cathartic satisfactions few other human occupations match, but from many it is also exacting a heavy price — in chronic afflictions of muscles and tendons; a heavy incidence of coronary heart disease; and perhaps most worrisome of all in the debilitating burdens of mental stress, stage fright and the unrelenting pressures to excel.

The problems are not new, and there has been good reason to hide them. A recent Australian study by Dr. Hunter Fry of 900 professional musicians indicated that half admitted playing with some kind of job-related hurt. It may be fair to estimate that many more of that 900 are keeping quiet.

Jobs are relatively few, applicants many and competitive. A musician perceived as having problems doesn't work, and many seeking help are going out of town for it — to places where they are not known.

But in the past few years, physical and mental trauma among musicians is being talked about. Injuries to two highly visible concert pianists, Gary Graffman and Leon Fleisher, were widely publicized, and both cases have helped less illustrious, but equally afflicted, players to openly acknowledge their problems.

The medical and other scientific professions are becoming interested. Two conferences were held in Colorado last year, and this summer, performers, teachers, psychologists, doctors and physical therapists will gather at New York University to compare their findings. One of the organizers of the event, Dr. John Jake Kella, who has degrees in music and psychology and also plays the violin at the Metropolitan Opera, hopes the conference will be a clearing house for information now scattered around the world. The study covered all fields of music, classical and popular.

The very act of playing some instruments puts great burdens on the heart. A study of 45 brass players showed young hearts working much harder to produce the necessary air pressure. Cardiac arrhythmias were particularly frequent among horn players. Dr. Leonard Essman, who is physician on tour to both the New York Philharmonic and the National Symphony, notices heavier incidence of high blood pressure, rapid heart action and coronary attacks than in other professions. Studies have shown that noise adversely affects blood pressure and can induce anger and aggression.

Scientists are also becoming interested in the peculiar mental stresses of a symphony player's life. Orchestras are by nature undemocratic, and musicians spend much of their lives adapting week to week to the changing and often contrary instructions of visiting conductors. Rehearsals, says Dr. Edward Coates, one of the organizers of this summer's NYU conference, require unrelenting vigilance in matters of ensemble and inflict the frustrations of following orders. Both elements are thought to be major factors in creating abnormal stress.

That conductors and certain star performers are noted for their longevity may have to do with the psychological health enjoyed by those in command. Conductors also profit from the constant exercising of the upper body.

Principal players entranced with solos, students preparing for examinations, and most especially players auditioning for orchestra jobs suffer unusual pressure, and some are seeking pharmaceutical relief. Euphoric or

"plugs in" or "plugs out" or simply a warning to bend down in order to escape the heat. One Metropolitan Opera brass player jokes about the hilt's, the ch's, and the what-did-you-say's that sprinkle the conversations between players during social hours.

**S**OME orchestras have experimented with an effective but obtrusive solution — plastic motorcycle shields placed on the backs of chairs to deflect sound. There has been little or no militancy on noise problems from the American Federation of Musicians,

## TRAVEL

David Byrne *Continued from page 7*

Heads' early performances created an excruciating intellectual tension without providing the emotional release traditionally associated with rock 'n' roll. You left a concert feeling high, all right, but it was not the high of catharsis; it was the hyperventilating rush of an anxiety attack.

The Talking Heads' musical sophistication, as well as the way they created songs, began to undergo a transformation when, on their second album, Brian Peter George St. John de Baptiste de la Salle Eno is an eccentric Englishman who was a founding member in the early 1970's of the British band Roxy Music. He is not a musician per se; ideas are his instrument, and those are far-ranging. To him, the whole world, from Third World folksongs to the clangor of modern industry, is *musique concrète*, raw material to be dissected, distorted, juxtaposed and reassembled in the recording studio. "It was like taking the songwriting process," Byrne says, "and exploding it into its different components."

Gradually, over the course of three albums, Talking Heads and Eno packed more and more components into the music. They went as far afield as Africa and the Middle East, incorporating exotic percussion and polyrhythmic interplay. Closer to home, they adapted the synthesized squiggles and heavy-bottomed bass lines of contemporary American black funk.

The words as well as the music seemed to drift in all directions. Some songs were improvised; others were cryptic collages. "It was a period," Byrne says, be-

mused, "when I was coming to accept the idea that rational thinking has its limits."

As the songs became denser and ever more danceable, they burst out of artists' lofts and college dormitories and onto the blaring "hot boxes" of city streets. The music eventually became so complex that four musicians could not play all the parts in stage, and the group recruited as many as half a dozen other musicians — guitarists, keyboard and percussion players and back-up singers, black as well as white — to accompany them on tour.

"In a sort of sociological way," Jerry Harrison says, "I felt there was a growing racism in the United States and that, in a very quiet way, we made this big point. We were both male and female, black and white, on stage, having fun, no one in a particularly subservient role, and no one drawing attention to it."

The results were liberating. When the expanded group performed live, says Byrne, "the excitement or release that I thought was possible from music became a reality. It became impossible not to dance around to it on stage, very hard not to have some sort of good time. Here was the way out of a dilemma that we'd put ourselves in, where the songs were perceived as being more and more about personal angst. Here was music that was proposing a solution to things like that."

"But, of course," Byrne says self-deprecatingly, "I didn't notice that until we were doing it. Looking back, it's like we rediscovered the wheel."

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## Barcelona's Singular Style

by Edward Schumacher

**B**ARCELONA — Barcelona has always marched to its own drummer. It is the city identified with such individualistic spirits as Picasso, Miró, Gaudí and Columbus.

Spreading back from the Mediterranean a small plain cradled by Mount Tibidabo and Montjuich, the city has been an epicenter of countless uprisings by anarchist Republicans and separatists. It is the capital of Catalonia, a region (or country, according to some of its residents) with a distinctive language, history and traditions. Catalans, the people of Catalonia, are Spaniards who call themselves European. But they are not like the rest of Europe either.

It is out of that schizophrenia, and out of a stubborn assertiveness fed by more than 2,000 years of defending what is its own, that Barcelona has developed that singular, melodic quality — style.

Barcelona's style is seen in its Gothic Quarter and its Art Nouveau boulevards, in its passion for the high arts and for the flirtations promenade and in its superb cuisine. Rich with invention, Catalan cooking is based on a vast array of seafoods, game, garlic and the greenest of first-press olive oil.

But to understand Barcelona is to begin with something very basic — money. In a nation that until recently was largely concerned with being pious and decorous, Catalonia was, and is, brazenly mercantile. The city has long had an nouveau riche, a class that, for all the Castilian disdain heaped upon it, has often financed innovation. Until the recent rise of Madrid, flourishing in Spain's young democracy, Barcelona now with three million people, was undeniably the nation's most important generator of money, ideas and art.

Barcelona as a city began to take shape under the Romans, though popular myth — historically unconfirmed — credits a Carthaginian general, Hamilcar Barca, with its founding. With the decline of Rome, Barcelona became the Visigoth capital of Gaul and Spain: Moors and Franks later occupied it. Remnants of each civilization can be found today, among them patches of still-standing Roman walls. The Museum of City History, near the Plaza Ramón Berenguer el Grande, has an excellent collection of relics.

But it was in the 13th and 14th centuries that Barcelona's capital of the kingdom of Catalonia and Aragon, came into its own as an Iberian and Mediterranean power. The marriage in 1469 of Queen Isabella of Castile and King Ferdinand of Aragon — the Catholic kings — largely ended Catalan independence, but the Catalan aesthetic, already manifest, remained entrenched.

The first distinctive form was *Catalan Gothic*. The Church of Santa María del Mar, a seaman's church built in the 1300s, is at its purest — structurally functional and ornamentally austere.

But the showcase is the nearby *Barrio Gótico*. This old quarter is a maze of stone alleyways that wind among weathered stone buildings pockmarked by history. The latest scars date from the 1936-1939 Civil War.

During the Franco regime, the generalissimo followed in the footsteps of centuries of Spanish rulers in trying to subdue Catalonia. The first distinctive form was *Catalan Gothic*. The Church of Santa María del Mar, a seaman's church built in the 1300s, is at its purest — structurally functional and ornamentally austere.

But the showcase is the nearby *Barrio Gótico*.

This old quarter is a maze of stone

and banned speaking Catalan. The language, and a semi-autonomous Catalan state, have flourished since his death in 1975; it is taught equally with Spanish in the schools. (For the tourist, the restoration of Catalan street names is often confusing; it helps to remember that *carrer* in Catalan is the same as *calle* in Spanish; *passeig* means *paseo* and *avinguda* means *avenida*.)

The independent Catalan spirit, and the architecture that grew with it, are clearly seen in the Ayuntamiento, or City Hall. The facade on the Plaza San Jaime is a later addition, but once inside, you climb a broad staircase to the corner part of the building which overlooks Ciutadella Park. The Salón of the One Hundred is named for the occasion, in 1373, when representatives of the city's 100 guilds met to form a city council.

Across the plaza, in the central patio of the Provincial Council, the seat of the regional government, slender columns stand in delicate counterpoint atop thick walls. The 15th-century Catalan architect Marc Safont designed much of the building, including the Flamboyant Gothic chapel. The wall overlooking the Calle del Oso Iborra is ornamented with gargoyle, lattice-work and a medallion of the Catalan parrot, St. George, slaying the dragon.

Behind the Generalitat, the Provincial Council building, the 15th-century Santa Eulalia Door opens onto the cool, lush cloisters of the Cathedral. Wandering through the cloisters and church, you come upon such treasures as the Puerta de Piedad, its base carved with a moving depiction of the dead Jesus in the arms of Mary.

The cathedral, whose dramatic open towers and spire are modern reconstructions, is flanked on one side by the old Jewish Quarter and on the other by the buildings surrounding the Plaza del Rey. It was in the 14th-century Throne Room that Columbus reported to Ferdinand and Isabella his finding of a New World.

Barcelona has adopted, as a symbol of itself, a statue of Columbus pointing out to sea atop a high pedestal overlooking the ship-filled port, the statue embodies the city's historic tie to the sea. Nearby are the Royal Drassanes, the only surviving medieval shipyards in Europe and now the Maritime Museum.

A second emblem of the city stands atop a fountain amid the shady nooks of Ciutadella Park. This symbol is a Victorian almost Impressionist statue of a lady walking and holding an umbrella, and she recalls the time, in the second half of the 19th century, when Barcelona emerged as an industrial power. In 1888, the city played host to a world's fair, and the Triumphal Arch that marked the entrance to the exhibition still stands at the head of the park.

The rambling park, which embraces lakes and a zoo, stands on the site of a fort built by Philip V in the early 1700s to control the region. Its arsenal now houses the Modern Art Museum.

In 1907 the city fathers approved the creation of two broad, leafy boulevards that give the city much of its elegance today. The first, the Diagonal, is lined with fashionable boutiques. The other, the Ramblas, is as much a way of life as an address. Stretching for about a dozen blocks between the port and the head of the park.

The rambling park, which embraces lakes and a



In the Barrio Gótico.

the Plaza de Catalunya, its broad, central walkway is lined with shady trees, immense newsstands, flower stalls and stacked cages of parrots, ducks, canaries and other birds, each adding to the general cacophony.

The Liceo is about halfway along the Ramblas. The gilded, seven-tiered opera house, which was built in 1847, has seen some of Europe's finest opera.

But no style is as characteristic of Barcelona as its modernisme, its own version of Art Nouveau. It can be seen in the curves of shop windows, in the sinuous street lamps and in the organic designs of the wrought-iron balconies and stained-glass windows of the old townhouses. It was Antoni Gaudí who took the style to its extreme, creating an entirely personal idiom, and it is impossible to imagine Barcelona without his major buildings.

But Gaudí was part of a longer tradition of Catalan creativity, even genius. Its beginning can be found in the naive 12th-century altars and statues in the Museum of Catalan Art on Montjuich. It can be seen in the huge, dynamic Victorian canvases of María Fortuny, the evocative Impressionist paintings by Ramon Casas and the forceful works by Josep Maria Sert — all in the Museum of Modern

Art in Ciutadella Park. And it is unquestionably demonstrated in the work of two giants, Picasso and Miró.

Picasso was born in Málaga, but studied and made his first paintings in Barcelona. During Franco's reign, however, he abandoned Spain altogether. But the painter survived the dictator and his estate gave Barcelona more than 900 works, now housed in the Picasso Museum, a converted pair of centuries-old stone mansions tucked away on Montcada, among some of the city's most distinguished Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque mansions.

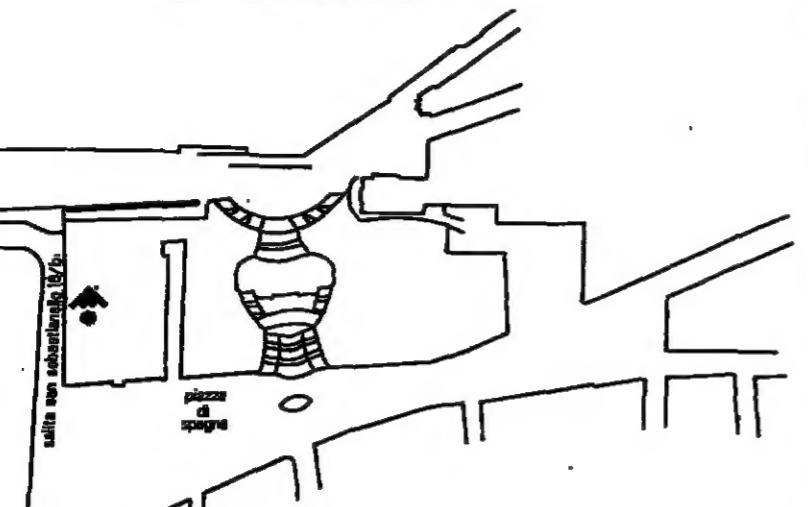
Joan Miró was a Catalan by birth. His monument is the Miró museum and study center on Montjuich. Designed by Sert, a Catalan who was dean of Harvard's School of Architecture, the building, with its sculptural ramps, offers a superb view of the city. But perhaps what most reflects the integral part art plays in the life of Barcelona is a work by Miró that is, appropriately, on the Ramblas. It is a large mosaic of blue, red and yellow abstract and geometric designs made of bricks on the ground. People walk on it. ■

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## WEEKEND

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To September 15: "Louis Vuitton: A Journey through Time."

To October 22: "Textiles from the Wellcome Collection: ancient and modern textiles from the Near East and Peru."

• Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41).

CONCERT — May 20: Ensemble Orchestral de Paris, Jean-Pierre Walléz conductor, Georges Pindorf piano (Haller).

NOTTINGHAM, Royal Concert Hall (tel: 41.97.41).

CONCERT — May 23: Orchestra of St. John's Smith Square, John Lubbock conductor, Katia and Marielle Labèque piano (Mozart).

RECITAL — May 18: Peter Schmitz tenor, Hans-Joachim Eichardt organ (Bach).

NOTTINGHAM, Royal Concert Hall (tel: 41.97.41).

CONCERT — May 23: Orchestre de Paris, Alain Berg Quartet (Ravel).

RECITAL — May 21: Stanislav Heller bari-sax (Bach).

NOTTINGHAM, Royal Concert Hall (tel: 41.97.41).

CONCERT — May 23: Orchestra of St. John's Smith Square, John Lubbock conductor, Katia and Marielle Labèque piano (Mozart).

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## FOR FUN AND PROFIT

## The Traveling Woman: Still Not Quite Equal

by Roger Collis

A woman executive was running a press conference one evening in a suite at a major hotel in London. The press information hadn't arrived so she went to check at the front desk. She was not allowed to go back upstairs, even after she had explained the situation. The hotel staff insisted on calling her client, who had to come to identify her.

This tale is told by Gail Brewer, director of specialty markets at Ramada Inns to make her point that the main problems women face when traveling on business are those of attitudes rather than amenities. "Women don't want special treatment like pastel guest rooms and exclusive women's floors," Brewer says, "just equal service to that provided for their male counterparts. We try to make them feel like business people."

Most frequent women travelers have similar anecdotes of demeaning experiences. A classic is when a woman checks into a hotel with a male colleague. The receptionist smiles and says "Yes, sir!" to the man, assuming that they are traveling together and want a double room. Another is when a woman is asked to prove she is a registered guest when trying to get in the lounge for a drink, especially if it has an intimate atmosphere.

But such incidents are becoming rarer as hotels recognize the growing importance to their business of the business woman, a phenomenon they can no longer afford to ostracize. According to the U.S. Travel Data Service in Washington, women now account for 34 percent of all business travelers compared with 18 percent in 1979, and their number is increasing at a rate three times that of men. By the end of the century, women are expected to comprise 50 percent of the business travel market.

Many hotels are now catering for the simpler and more obvious needs of the traveling woman, such as providing full-length mirrors and closets, skirt hangers, shower caps, bath gels, irons and ironing boards, hair dryers, curling tongs, sewing kits and bathroom lights bright enough to apply makeup. Women need a fast and reliable laundry service that does not press blouses as they would a man's shirt and charge three times as much.

Security is a major concern for the woman traveler. This means good lighting in hallways and parking lots, and dead-bolt locks, chains and peepholes in doors. It's a good idea for a solo woman to ask for a room close to an elevator with easy access to the lobby, so as to avoid running the gauntlet of long corridors and elevator rides at night. (It also makes sense to avoid places with discos and late-night entertainment, and if you attend a business conference to stay in a different hotel.)

Hotels are becoming increasingly aware of the danger of giving out room numbers to strangers. But there are still egregious examples of a desk clerk bawling out a room number when a guest arrives: People listen, and it's an invitation for unwelcome callers. Computer-generated plastic keys that bear no numbers are replacing the old variety that you have to ask for at the desk. But all this is of no avail if security is lax on the switchboard.

Gail Brewer recalls that when she stayed recently at the Berkshire Place in New York, she only discovered the hotel was giving out her room number when told by a woman caller. "I had no idea. A lot of the elegant hotels feel that they treat all their guests the same and so don't need to do any staff training. But you never know what those employees are saying unless the management has made an effort to tell them what is important."

Ramada undertook a training program for the staff of its U.S. properties in 1982 and its 17 European hotels the following year. Says Brewer: "We have trained our restaurant employees to give the wine list to the woman if she asks for it and make sure she tastes the wine. If they are unsure who is the host, they must place the check in the middle of the table. We have found that single diners are more comfortable if they are placed around the edge of the room."

According to Brewer, the rule at Ramada is never to set a drink in front of a single woman guest unless she has ordered it. The procedure is to tell the woman that a man would like to buy her a drink. Then it's up to her whether she accepts or would rather be left alone. "A lot of hotels are now serving drinks out in the lobby area where a woman feels more comfortable. You can sit there,

read a paper, have a glass of wine and be a little part of what's going on. It's very difficult in a darkened lounge to feel you're not wearing a sign that says, 'please pick me up.' And you don't have to drink in your room alone," Brewer says.

Other hotel chains, such as Best Western, Hyatt and Marriott, have put their staff through similar awareness programs to help them better serve women travelers. Sheraton has introduced a credit card "exclusively for ladies" for use in their hotel and introduce women guests to the barman, head waiter and other key staff in order to make them feel more at home.

But many experienced women travelers are skeptical about "positive discrimination."

## Problems relate more to attitudes than amenities

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Barbara Scott, managing director of International Graphic Press in London, agrees.

"If I go to the Savoy and I'm szed behind the pillar, I just assume it's a mistake and ask to move somewhere else. I never assume it's done on purpose, because that would really make it my problem, wouldn't it? It's your own attitude. Things that make me mad are exactly the same things that would make a man mad, like having your hand baggage weighed and being bumped off a flight."

According to Margaret Henley, an independent transport consultant and adviser to the World Bank, "Women's problems in travel are simply an intensification of daily problems, the things you find every day of the week permuted. It used to be the case that one was always overlooked for drinks on a plane. I think it's getting slightly better service from stewards. Things have improved enormously. But women traveling for the first time are experiencing problems, but maybe the problems that men have always had. They just make more of a meal about it."

Sara Barnett, a feature writer on the Daily Mail in London, who started traveling on business about nine months ago, says: "It's better than I expected, but there are still improvements to be made." She finds English hotels are "more chauvinistic" than those in New York and the Far East, where service is much the same. Her particular gripe is male chambermaids in Hong Kong who put out her nightdress, not being able to get a hot breakfast in her room, and not being taken seriously by hotel staff when she wants to file copy by telex.

Sereca Allott is impressed with the treatment she gets in the Far East. "I've always been treated with immaculate courtesy. Even in the Middle East, if you maintain the standards of dress — if you are seen to be a business woman — they treat you apart from other women, a kind of third sex."

The more "Third World" the country, the more I'm accepted," Henley says. "There are more problems with people from your own culture. For example, a client or a colleague who is perfectly well behaved in the office will suddenly become a raving lecher when you take him off a plane with a couple of gin and tonics and show him a palm tree."

But according to Allott, "Not every man you meet is desperate to get you into bed. There are women also looking for a fling."

An observation that seems to be confirmed by a recent survey by Executive Travel, a British magazine, which finds that women are markedly bolder than men when it comes to casual flirtations on route.

Top hotels can often be the most stuffy. A smartly dressed business woman went in to the Ritz in London on her way to the bar. She was accosted by the hall porter who was reluctant to let her through. Finally, she flung at him: "I've come to see Mario."

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## U.S. Futures May 16

Season	Season	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
<b>Grains</b>							
WHEAT (CBOT)	5,000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel						
4/28	1,270	May 1	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
4/29	1,270	May 2	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
4/30	1,270	May 3	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/1	1,270	May 4	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/2	1,270	May 5	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/3	1,270	May 6	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/4	1,270	May 7	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/5	1,270	May 8	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/6	1,270	May 9	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/7	1,270	May 10	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/8	1,270	May 11	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/9	1,270	May 12	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/10	1,270	May 13	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/11	1,270	May 14	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/12	1,270	May 15	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/13	1,270	May 16	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/14	1,270	May 17	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/15	1,270	May 18	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/16	1,270	May 19	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/17	1,270	May 20	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/18	1,270	May 21	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/19	1,270	May 22	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/20	1,270	May 23	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/21	1,270	May 24	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/22	1,270	May 25	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/23	1,270	May 26	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/24	1,270	May 27	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/25	1,270	May 28	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/26	1,270	May 29	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/27	1,270	May 30	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/28	1,270	May 31	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/29	1,270	June 1	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/30	1,270	June 2	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/31	1,270	June 3	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/1	1,270	June 4	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/2	1,270	June 5	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/3	1,270	June 6	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/4	1,270	June 7	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/5	1,270	June 8	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/6	1,270	June 9	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/7	1,270	June 10	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/8	1,270	June 11	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/9	1,270	June 12	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/10	1,270	June 13	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/11	1,270	June 14	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/12	1,270	June 15	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/13	1,270	June 16	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/14	1,270	June 17	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/15	1,270	June 18	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/16	1,270	June 19	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/17	1,270	June 20	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/18	1,270	June 21	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/19	1,270	June 22	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
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5/27	1,270	June 30	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/28	1,270	July 1	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/29	1,270	July 2	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/30	1,270	July 3	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/31	1,270	July 4	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/1	1,270	July 5	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/2	1,270	July 6	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/3	1,270	July 7	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/4	1,270	July 8	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/5	1,270	July 9	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/6	1,270	July 10	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/7	1,270	July 11	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/8	1,270	July 12	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/9	1,270	July 13	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/10	1,270	July 14	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/11	1,270	July 15	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/12	1,270	July 16	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/13	1,270	July 17	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/14	1,270	July 18	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
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5/23	1,270	July 27	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/24	1,270	July 28	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/25	1,270	July 29	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,264	-1/2
5/26	1,270	July 30	1,270	1,270	1,264	1,	

## Statistics Index

AMEX prices	P.12
AMEX high/low	P.12
NYSE prices	P.12
NYSE high/low	P.12
Nasdaq stocks	P.14
Industry rates	P.13
Commodities	P.10
Dividends	P.10

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1985

## TECHNOLOGY

## Automated Trading Near In U.S. Securities Markets

By NANCY L. ROSS

*Washington Post Service*

**W**ASHINGTON — Like the golden spike that joined the transcontinental railway more than a century ago, the technological link that will permit totally automated securities trading is about to be forged. In the near future, Fidelity Investments Group, the second-largest U.S. discount broker, plans to inaugurate a computer program to perform automated verification and approval of customers' orders.

Charles Schwab & Co., the largest U.S. discount broker, plans to start its own automated order-entry service during the first half of next year.

Though the two systems are boast software that will forge a connection between a customer's personal computer and one of the various computerized systems already used by the industry to execute orders electronically.

The systems will make it possible for a customer to trade some securities from home or office without a broker's help. For customers, computerized investing will mean a slightly faster execution of buy and sell orders. For the securities industry, it could mean significant cuts in costs and personnel.

"It's the wave of the future," said John Wall, executive vice president of the National Association of Securities Dealers.

This final link — providing computerized processing of customers' buy and sell orders — follows other advances in computer technology that have made a fully automated system possible.

**C**USTOMERS using personal computers are able to telephone computerized information services to do their research on stocks. The personal computers then initiate buy and sell orders.

At the other end, there has been a steady automation of stock exchanges and over-the-counter markets in recent years, permitting faster trading and, increasingly, trading without brokers, floor traders or other specialists.

One such program, NASD's Small Order Execution System (SOES), is scheduled to make its debut Dec. 14.

The New York Stock Exchange recently announced that its Super Dot 250 system, providing instantaneous trades, is now capable of handling over 400 million shares a day.

Traditionally, a customer telephoned a broker, who passed the buy or sell order to a wire operator, who transmitted it to the exchange floor for execution by a specialist, who sought a buyer or seller on the crowded trading floor.

Fully automated systems such as Investors Express, as Fidelity calls its new service, offer a dramatic change. It works like this:

A customer uses a personal computer to get quotes on the desired security, then sends an order to the broker's terminal. Instead of the broker's calling up the order on his or her screen and personally verifying it, Fidelity's computer automatically evaluates the order by matching it against parameters set for the investor.

The machine verifies the customer's identity through several levels of passwords; checks to see that there is enough money in the account to cover the purchase; checks to see that the size of the order is within the limits permitted the customer, and, if necessary, makes sure that the customer is authorized to trade options, buy on margin or sell short.

If the order does not match the parameters, the computer will not send it on for execution but alerts a broker to review the order and determine whether the customer should be contacted. Once approved, the order is sent for execution.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has supported de-

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 8)

The systems will enable investors to trade from home or the office.

## Eurobond Houses Set New Rules

## Pricing Abuses Cited by Group

By Bob Hagerty

*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — The banks and securities firms that arrange Eurobond issues announced guidelines Thursday aimed at imposing discipline on their freewheeling market.

The guidelines are the first developed by the International Primary Market Association, formed last autumn by 44 bond dealers that regularly act as lead managers of Eurobond issues.

To discourage lead managers from bringing bonds to the market on unrealistically low terms, one of the recommendations sets standards for the use of stabilization accounts. Such accounts hold funds used to buy or sell newly offered bonds in an attempt to steady price movements in the open market.

The association said such accounts should be used only to promote orderly distribution of the bonds. Hans-Joerg Rudloff, co-chairman of the association's market practices committee, said the accounts should not be used to hold a bond's price at an artificially high level and thus create the appearance that the initial pricing was in line with demand.

The recommendation sets limits on how much of any losses sustained by the accounts should be passed on to members of the syndicate of houses managing an issue. Thus, the lead manager would bear the brunt of any losses from supposing mispriced bonds.

"The intent is to have the bond trading at natural levels," said Mr. Rudloff, who is deputy chairman of Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd., the largest lead manager of Eurobond issues. In order to obtain mandated to arrange issues, he noted, Eurobond houses sometimes offer borrowers terms below the level investors are willing to accept.

The other recommendations involve timely payment of commissions to syndicate members and delivery of prospectuses.

The recommendations are not binding, but the association said it expects members to inform other lead managers of any intent to deviate from them. The implicit threat is that firms flouting the guidelines would be shunned and miss out on lucrative issues.

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The association is working on further guidelines. "It's time to review all of our procedures because the market has changed totally," Mr. Rudloff said.

Many Eurobond practices date from the 1960s and 1970s, when Eurobond issues were arranged over several weeks and pricing was left flexible until market reaction could be gauged. Today, huge issues are arranged and priced in a matter of hours, and more and more banks are competing for mandates.

"The risks are much, much bigger than they used to be," Mr. Rudloff said.

The association is working on further guidelines. "It's time to review all of our procedures because the market has changed totally," Mr. Rudloff said.

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**Thursday's  
AMEX  
Closing**

**Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.**  
*Via The Associated Press*

## **Over-the-Counter**

May 16

**NASDAQ National Market Prices**

## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Maryland Legislators Take Up S&L Problem

*The Associated Press*

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland — State legislators met on Thursday in committee to begin work on a long-range solution to problems facing Maryland's 102 privately insured savings and loan institutions.

Meanwhile, Circuit Court Judge Joseph H.H. Kaplan told the state government to propose exemptions to Governor Harry Hughes's order limiting withdrawals. He had been asked by three of the affected savings and loans to relax the limits that Mr. Hughes had imposed to stem withdrawals touched off by reports of management problems at Old Coast Savings & Loan.

Mr. Hughes's order Tuesday afternoon froze most deposits in the institutions. Only \$1,000 a month may be withdrawn from each account, and the governor said there would be no exceptions. Funds deposited after Tuesday afternoon are not affected.

The three institutions — Chesapeake Savings & Loan Association of Annapolis, Gibraltar Building & Loan Association and Second National Building & Loan — warned Judge Kaplan to exempt business and charitable accounts from the limits because many are unable to meet payroll without the funds. The thrifts also wanted Judge Kaplan to increase the withdrawal limit to \$5,000 for other accounts.

Two institutions, Old Coast and Merritt Commercial Savings & Loan Association, have been placed under conservators.

Mr. Hughes said Wednesday that his order had reduced lines at the thrifths, but that withdrawals were still running above average. He predicted the situation would stabilize within a few days.

He also said some major out-of-state institutions have opened negotiations to buy or merge with Old Coast and other Maryland thrifts, but he did not identify them.

Mr. Hughes called a special session of the General Assembly for Friday to consider a legislative package that could include up to 10 bills. He will ask legislators to give him what he called "very, very broad, sweeping powers" to regulate thrifts, including authority to control investment policies and management practices of any deemed to be in financial trouble.

The major goal of the legislation,

Mr. Hughes said, will be to require about one-third of the thrifts that have deposits of more than \$25 million to seek federal insurance. He also wants to create a state insurance fund for thrifts with assets of less than \$25 million.

## 2 More Foreign Companies to Buy Stakes in British Securities Firms

*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — Two more foreign companies announced moves Thursday to take advantage of the opening of Britain's securities industry to outside ownership.

Prudential-Bache Securities Inc., a unit of Prudential Insurance Co. of America, said it had agreed to acquire a stake in Clive Discount Holdings PLC, a small London money market brokerage.

Girozentrale Vienna, which acts as a central bank for Austrian savings banks, said it had agreed to acquire 29.9 percent of Gilbert Elliott & Co., a small London stockbrokerage that specializes in debentures and preference shares. When Stock Exchange rules permit, Girozentrale said, it plans to increase its stake to 100 percent in two stages. The terms were not disclosed.

Prudential-Bache is to acquire an option to buy as much as 33.4 percent of the enlarged equity of Clive for £1.5 million (\$3.4 million). It also agreed to lead Clive £1.5 million through the purchase of debentures which would be redeemed to the extent that the option is exercised.

As a so-called discount house, Clive deals in Treasury and trade bills, certificates of deposit and other short-term securities. Under the plan, it would provide staff and expertise for the gilt-dealing venture.

For the year ended March 31, Clive reported a loss of £281,099, compared with a profit of £1.5 million a year earlier.

Earlier, Chicorp and Générale de Banque SA of Belgium (formerly Société Générale de Banque) acquired small discount houses.

### COMPANY NOTES

AMK Corp., the parent company of American Airlines, plans to spend \$6 billion in the next five years in an attempt to become a competitive low-cost airline, Robert Crandall, its chairman, said. The capital spending plan included \$300 million a year for planes.

Cathay Investment & Trust Co.'s president, Chang Tien-jin, said in Taipei that foreign banks have refused to accept certificates of deposit issued by the Cathay industrial group, which was taken over by the government after a run on deposits held by its subsidiaries.

Continental Gamma-Weisse AG, the West German tiremaker, is con-

fident of matching 1984 results this year and maintaining a 3-Dollar-a-share (97 U.S. cents) dividend after increasing first-quarter sales and profits, its managing board chairman, Helmut Werner, said.

Grand Metropolitan PLC's U.S. earnings fell in 1984 to 1985 because of the absence of cigarette profits, the company said in its results statement. Group trading profit for the year ended March 31 fell to £187.7 million (\$266.8 million) from £199.1 million.

Hongkong Land Co. announced an occupancy rate for buildings it owns at slightly above 80 percent, as compared with more than 95 percent at the end of 1984, its chairman, Simon Keswick, said.

Hong Kong Telephone Co. plans a 1-for-10 stock split to increase the marketability of its shares to small investors, a company spokesman said.

The company reported a profit of £23.7 million Hong Kong dollars (\$79 million) for the 15 months ended March 31.

Montefiore SpA said its fertilizer subsidiary, Ferromonti SpA, had concluded a technical cooperation agreement with Norsk Hydro. A company spokesman said there was no question of the agreement leading to the state-owned Norwegian company taking control of Ferri-

moni.

Hongkong Land Co. announced an occupancy rate for buildings it owns at slightly above 80 percent, as compared with more than 95 percent at the end of 1984, its chairman, Simon Keswick, said.

A major concern for U.S. carriers planning expanded service in the Pacific is that labor rates are substantially lower for most Asian airlines. A recent study for Pan Am found that flight attendants could be hired in Singapore for \$600 a month, in Hong Kong for \$550 a month and in Bangkok for \$225 a month. That study played a part in helping Pan Am reduce the starting salaries of its flight attendants to \$784 a month, from \$1,236 a month, in its recent round of contract negotiations.

Mr. Norris of Pan Am noted that given the cheaper salaries such car-

riers offer more personal service, with 18 to 19 flight attendants on a flight, rather than Pan Am's 13.

In 1980, U.S. carriers held a 67-percent share of Pacific traffic. With the growth of such existing carriers as JAL, Philippine Airlines, Qantas and CAIR and the creation of Singapore, Thai International, Cathay Pacific and mainland China's airline, CAAC, that share dropped to 44 percent in 1975.

Since then, the U.S. share has remained roughly stable, in a rapidly expanding market. Annual traffic leaped from 362,000 passengers in 1960 to 2.26 million in 1970, 3.7 million in 1980 and 6.2 million last year.

Yessumoto Takagi, president of JAL, noted recently that United would have a huge advantage with its U.S. network of 159 cities in 50 states to feed traffic to such major gateways as San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Between 1979 and 1984 Northwest Airlines added nonstop flights to Tokyo from New York, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Honolulu. It also took its old 747s, which had 362 seats, reconfigured them to hold 400 passengers, and bought new planes, including five 747-200s.

## Computer Hubs Halt Rapid Rise of Atlas Industries

*By Dinah Lee**International Herald Tribune*

HONG KONG — Eighteen months ago, it seemed that Atlas Industries could do no wrong.

The envy of other electronics companies in Southeast Asia and the darling of securities brokers, Atlas had grown in only three years from a floundering assembler of simple consumer electronics products to an international maker of sophisticated computer parts.

But Atlas has been hit hard by the slowdown in the worldwide computer industry, and it is learning about the dangers of being overly optimistic.

The energy for the company's transformation came from Albert J. Miller, a Silicon Valley entrepreneur, who in 1980 bought control of Atlas Industries. He rapidly brought his technology company, Alphatech Group, under control of Atlas. The Alphatech side of the restructuring company gave Atlas the technology to make magnetic heads, floppy disks and disk drives for computers.

The new contract meant that Atlas would be expected to produce about 4,000 disk drives a day for IBM alone. Estimating that capacity in Hong Kong was too small to meet increasing international demand, Mr. Miller launched a \$51-million (400 million Hong Kong dollars) expansion of Atlas's facilities in an industrial zone in Penang, Malaysia, to take advantage of low wages, government tax breaks and other official Malaysian incentives for high-technology investment.

Discouragement with Atlas first crept into the local market in the second half of last year, with the announcement of the 1983-1984 results. Although the company did not meet its predicted net earnings of 63.1 million dollars — double the previous year's — shareholders were dismayed to discover that nearly a third of that amount came from a nonrecurrent source, a payment to Atlas for a sublicense for the Hilfiker system.

In the Hong Kong context, where most electronics companies make only incremental additions to capacity and major new investments are rare, Atlas's expansion was a bold and striking move, commented Carlton Poon, a Vickers da Costa analyst.

Mr. Miller also brought to Atlas Asian rights for a construction project unrelated to the computer business, the Hilfiker Welded Wire Retaining Wall System.

His aggressive vision for the company in a territory where the computer industry is still young was a bold and striking move, commented Carlton Poon, a Vickers da Costa analyst.

Mr. Miller's ambitions for Atlas seemed justified in the light of the booming international demand for computer parts and peripherals. Hong Kong industrialists enlivened in the arrival of a first-class elec-

tronics company with its own research and development capabilities in Silicon Valley.

Atlas's roster of overseas customers — Olivetti, Hewlett-Packard, General Electric, Memorex and Texas Instruments — impressed local brokers who spoke confidently of Atlas's long-term potential. De Zoete & Bevan referred to Atlas as a "star performer in 1983," and investor enthusiasm peaked with a major sales coup that same year, the capture of a contract for International Business Machines Corp. to supply computer heads and floppy disk drives for use in IBM's personal computers.

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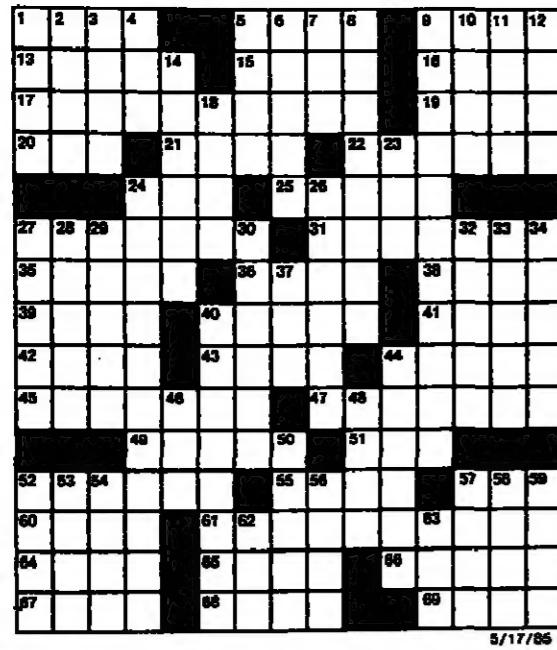
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**ACROSS**

- 1 Festive redhead?
- 5 It has a peal
- 9 Tare's partner
- 13 Site of Bowie's fate
- 15 Toast topping
- 16 Ridge, race horse
- 17 "...Country Roads" singer
- 18 He gave England a lift
- 20 Springtime abr.
- 21 Borg, for one team
- 22 Kansas City
- 24 Hades
- 25 He's a Dahl
- 27 Will matters
- 31 Went back to square one
- 35 Item under a vase
- 36 Calvados's capital
- 38 El Bahr
- 39 Russian waterway
- 40 Rob Roy, e.g.
- 41 Tel-
- 42 Spanish wax
- 43 Elvis's middle name
- 44 Berate mildly
- 45 Proof a mistake was made

**DOWN**

- 1 California
- 2 Titled
- 3 "Oz" actor
- 4 K-O connection
- 5 City near Köln
- 6 Eel's young 'un
- 7 lacocca
- 8 Alasca
- 9 "Farrish" actor: 1961
- 10 Educating
- 11 Malicious
- 12 Scottish goblet
- 14 Item for Ripley
- 18 Riley's lot
- 23 Long in the tooth
- 24 Cub bigwig
- 26 Music halls
- 27 Offer from down
- 28 More sensitive
- 29 Wonder Woman's headress
- 30 Gives the willies to
- 32 Intense
- 33 Gloss over
- 34 Go partying
- 37 Doomesday
- 40 Fondled
- 44 Spring bloom
- 46 Rubber source
- 48 The Stooges, e.g.
- 50 Brazilian dance
- 52 Meeting's minutes
- 53 Jerusalem
- 54 Hahn or Kahn
- 56 Now's partner
- 57 Order to Fido
- 58 Romeo or Juliet
- 59 "Fin"
- 60 Features in a Texas song
- 61 de la —
- 62 Victor at San Jacinto
- 64 — bag (carryall)
- 65 Allies' goal in 1945
- 66 Fissile rock
- 67 Prolific auth.
- 68 He's making a list
- 69 Features in a Texas song
- 70 —
- 71 —
- 72 —
- 73 —
- 74 —
- 75 —
- 76 —
- 77 —
- 78 —
- 79 —
- 80 —
- 81 —
- 82 Km of kvas
- 83 Haggard book

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**DENNIS THE MENACE**

"DENNIS! WHAT DO YOU MEAN... 'WHAT SITTER'?"

**JUMBLE**  
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**GEWIH**  
WIEHIG

**NUBEG**  
BENGUIN

**TYLPEN**  
PELTNTY

**AURBUE**  
BUERAGE

Yesterday's Jumble: WOMEN PECAN HALVED GUTTER  
Answer: What those little moths did— CHEWED THE RAG

Answer, by **JOHN WILSON**

(Answers tomorrow)

Answers tomorrow)

## SPORTS

**Everton Has 2 Titles in Hand, 1 to Go****Rapid Vienna  
Beaten in Cup  
Winners' Cup***The Associated Press*

**ROTTERDAM** — Everton, the new English soccer league champion, has won its first European club trophy, the Cup Winners' Cup, but it was unable to do that in style. Instead, it was beaten, derailed, and forced to settle for a triple test that would be unique to English soccer.

No other English side has won the domestic league and Football League Cup during the same season. It will be the second European trophy ever won by the team, which has emerged from the shadow of its neighbor Liverpool, to take the Manchester United in the F.A. Cup final at Wembley.

"The first time we will really celebrate will hopefully be Saturday evening on the way home from Wembley," said Kendall.

He said his players were "absolutely magnificent" in the way they had come down the resistance of a Rapid side seeking to become the first Austrian team to win a major European competition.

After a goalless first half in which Everton pressed but failed to break down an overworked Rapid defense, the English side stormed to victory.

Graeme Sharp danced around Rapid's goalkeeper, Michael Konzal, to set up Andy Gray for the 58th-minute opening goal, and Trevor Steven netted the second from a corner in the 71st minute.

Despite the arrival of the injury-stricken Czechoslovak international Antonin Panenka as a second-half substitute, Rapid was unable to strike back until the veteran Hans Kraus broke away to score.

But his own team's shortcomings were clearly exposed in the second half as the Everton midfield continually broke through Rapid's soft center.



Although Rapid's coach, Otto Barić, pointed to a reshaped midfield caused by Panenka's injury and the suspension of Peter Brčić, he admitted after the game that "Everton earned the cup."

Barić praised his goalkeeper, Konzal, for two summing saves against Sheedy and Steven and praised his defense for keeping Everton at bay for so long.

But his own team's shortcomings were clearly exposed in the second half as the Everton midfield continually broke through Rapid's soft center.

Everton clinched the English title nine days ago, with five games to spare. Saturday, Everton will round toward Wembley with Manchester United in its way.

**Cigarette Blamed for Fire**

A survivor of the soccer stadium fire that killed 52 people has said that the blaze was started by a cigarette dropped in a plastic cup. He believed one of them dropped a cigarette butt in a cup and then he smelled burning plastic.

"One of the men said, 'My mate has set something alight.' Then one of them got down and was crawling about on his hands and knees as if he was looking for something," Pachela said.

Czes Pachela, 29, who escaped with his 5-year-old daughter, Jo-

anne, said he had told police he saw the "pure accident" that led to the fire.

Pachela said he was sitting in the Valley Parade grandstand Saturday night and noticed three men nearby drinking from plastic cups. He believed one of them dropped a cigarette butt in a cup and then he smelled burning plastic.

"One of the men said, 'My mate has set something alight.' Then one of them got down and was crawling about on his hands and knees as if he was looking for something," Pachela said.

"I saw flames under the floorboards. They had spread quickly before the smoke became visible. Then an orange flame appeared and it flared very quickly," he said.

Another person has said he saw the fire started by a smoke bomb.

Police said they had pinpointed the seat where the fire began and destroyed the 79-year-old wooden grandstand in four minutes. Police said they had identified almost all the victims and an inquest will be opened Friday.

Pachela told reporters that the three men at first joked about the

**Davis's 2 Homers,  
6 RBI Help the A's  
Rout Brewers, 19-3***The Los Angeles Times Service*

**MILWAUKEE** — In his first nine seasons as a professional baseball player, Mike Davis gave no indication that he would develop into a power hitter.

But, in his 10th season, his fifth with the Oakland A's, Davis is suddenly the major league home run leader and leads the American League in runs batted in.

He hit two home runs, drove in a career-high six runs and scored

**BASEBALL ROUNDUP**

four Wednesday night as the A's won, 19-3, in handing the Brewers their worst loss ever.

Davis, 25, already has 12 home runs this season. In his previous 334 major league games, he had hit 19. In 100 games as a minor leaguer in 1982, he hit 12.

Davis has amazing statistics. He is batting .325, has scored 33 runs and driven in 31. Last season, in 135 games and 382 at-bats, he batted .230, had nine home runs, scored 47 runs and drove in 46.

Oakland's manager, Jackie Moore, believes Davis can keep up his hot streak. "I don't know how good he might be. He's made a major adjustment that is paying off. He's staying back" in the batter's box "better this year."

Davis, who gives much of the credit to his improvement to the hitting coach, Bill Williams, is not as optimistic as his manager.

"I'm not a home run hitter," he said. "I'm a line drive hitter. They're just coming right now."

**Twins 5, Tigers 4**

In Minneapolis, Randy Bush singled with two out and the bases loaded in the 11th to beat the Twins.

The Twins, who had lost four of their last five on home runs late in



Mike Davis

the game, saw Kirk Gibson hit a two-run homer in the ninth to send the game into extra innings.

**Yankees 6, Rangers 5**

In New York, with runners on first and third, one out in the 10th and the infield playing in, Butch Wynegar bounced a ball toward first. Texas first baseman Pete O'Brien, who had handled 311 chances without an error this season, charged in and had a play at the plate. But he bunted the ball and Dave Winfield score, the Yankees winning their third straight.

**Mariners 7, Red Sox 1**

In Boston, Mark Langston walked seven batters in seven innings but the only hit he gave up was the first major league home run for rookie catcher Marc Sullivan, while Gorman Thomas, Alvin Davis and Jim Presley homered for Seattle.

**White Sox 5, Orioles 2**

In Chicago, Greg Walker hit a three-run homer with one out in the eighth to beat Baltimore and give pitcher Tom Seaver his 292nd victory in the majors.

Despite a 33-minute rain delay in the fourth, Seaver, 40, gave up only four hits in eight innings.

**Royals 5, Indians 1**

In Cleveland, the Indians gladly would have settled for their first postponement this season, but the 43-minute rain only delayed their third consecutive loss after Kansas City's Steve Balboni hit a two-run home run in the second inning.

**Angels 9, Blue Jays 6**

In Toronto, Jerry Narron hit a pinch-hit grand slam homer off relief ace Bill Caudill with two out in the ninth during a six-run rally that gave California its victory.

**Reds 2, Expos 1**

In Montreal, Cincinnati's Joe Price came out of the bullpen for his first start this season and held the Expos to three hits in eight innings, striking out eight, while Eddie Milner and Dave Parker hit two-out, run-scoring singles in the fifth and player-manager Pete Rose went 2-for-4.

**Cardinals 14, Padres 4**

In San Diego, Jack Clark homered and doubled, driving in four runs, as St. Louis won easily behind 15 hits. The Cardinals opened the game with four consecutive hits and took a 6-0 lead in the ninth.

**Braves 3, Phillies 2**

Going into the ninth inning in Atlanta, the Braves were about to be shut out for the fifth time in their last seven games. But pinch-hitter Ken Oberkfell singled and Gerald Perry homered to make it 2-2, and in the 10th Terry Harper homered on the first pitch from Kent Tekulve.

**Reds 3, Giants 2**

In San Francisco, Scott Garrelts, picked as the league's player of the week for the previous week, walked Pittsburgh's Jason Thompson on a 3-and-2 pitch with the bases loaded in the ninth to force the winning run.

**Mets 5, Astros 3**

In Houston, Danny Heep, who proved again to be a capable replacement for the injured star Darryl Strawberry, homered to help New York win for the eighth time in its last nine games. Sunday, Heep's two hits helped win a game.

**Cubs 3, Dodgers 2**

In Los Angeles, Scott Sanderson and Lee Smith pitched a five-hitter and Ron Cey homered, singled and scored twice as Chicago won.

**Rader May Lose Job**

Doug Rader is apparently about to be fired as manager of the Texas Rangers, The Associated Press reported.

Rumors that his job was in jeopardy were confirmed Wednesday night when the New York Mets' third base coach, Bobby Valentine, said he had been offered the Texas post. Valentine was to meet Thursday with the Rangers' management, whose team is 9-22, worst in the major leagues.

**Saturday's Preakness Is a Race Running Into Trouble***By Andrew Beeler  
Washington Post Service**The Associated Press*

I Am the Time, right, wanted a look at Preakness rival Hajji's Treasure.

that conducts the Saratoga Yearling Sales, is

not a fair, true race and they have bypassed it, even after their horses ran well in the Kentucky Derby. The 1982 Derby winner, Gato del Sol, was kept away from Pimlico because his trainer, Eddie Gregson, knew his stretch-runner would have little chance.

Caveat skipped the 1983 Preakness after his third-place finish in the Derby and awaited the Belmont, which he won. His trainer, Woody Stephens, did the same the year after Stephan's Odyssey finished second at Churchill Downs. Even with the Preakness field shaping up as a weak one, Stephan gave little thought to running in it. "The Preakness isn't his type of race," he said.

But maybe the defection of Spend a Buck and Stephan's Odyssey and the widespread sentiment that a victory in the Preakness does not confer everlasting prestige will jolt Pimlico's general manager, Chick Lang, into an awareness that his race is in big trouble.

**Roo Art Out of Preakness**

An injury apparently received in the Preakness Prep has caused the withdrawal of Roo Art, the morning line fourth choice, from the Preakness, United Press International reported from Baltimore.

Butch Lenzini, the trainer of Eternal Prince, also revealed that a routine change of shoes Tuesday uncovered a pin pocket in the soft part of his left front hoof. Eternal Prince, second colt at 5-2 in the morning line, received a special packing in the hoof, and a new shoe was put on.

**When West Meets East,  
It's a New Ball Game***The Associated Press**The Associated Press*

Chicago's Rudy Law did not see tag by Baltimore's Eddie Murray, but felt he was safe.

The newspaper said Ueberrath sent the 26 major league teams a memo containing guidelines for his drug-testing program that will apply to all baseball personnel except major league players.

The Times said it obtained the guidelines from an official of an unnamed team. The guidelines contained three basic provisions:

"There will be no penalties imposed for an initial positive test result. Our concern is to help the individuals who need help."

"Counseling and, if necessary, treatment will be provided on an immediate and steady basis for anyone who may require it."

The players' union has strongly opposed mandatory urine testing for drugs, saying it presumes guilt until innocence is proven and that it invades a player's privacy.

Ueberrath said he formulated the drug policy in part because of his concern that "illegal drug use inevitably involves contact with criminals" and "gambling."

**SCOREBOARD****Baseball****Wednesday's Major League Line Scores**

AMERICAN LEAGUE	
East Division	
Toronto	W 8, L 1
Baltimore	W 8, L 2
New York	W 8, L 3
Montreal	W 8, L 4
Montreal	W 8, L 5
Kansas City	W 8, L 6
Cleveland	W 8, L 7
Seattle	W 8, L 8
West Division	
Los Angeles	W 8, L 9
San Diego	W 8, L 10
Seattle	W 8, L 11
Seattle	W 8, L 12
Seattle	W 8, L 13
Seattle	W 8, L 14
Seattle	W 8, L 15
Seattle	W 8, L 16
Seattle	W 8, L 17
Seattle	W 8, L 18
Seattle	W 8, L 19
National League	
West Division	
Atlanta	W 8, L 1
Montreal	W 8, L 2
Montreal	W 8, L 3
Montreal	W 8, L 4
Montreal	W 8, L 5
Montreal	W 8, L 6
Montreal	W 8, L 7
Montreal	W 8, L 8
Montreal	W 8, L 9
Montreal	W 8, L 10
Montreal	W 8, L 11
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Montreal	W 8, L 30
Montreal	W 8, L 31
Montreal	W 8, L 32
Montreal	W 8, L 33
Montreal	W 8, L 34
Montreal	W 8, L 35
Montreal	W 8, L 36
Montreal	W 8, L 37
Montreal	W 8, L 38

## OBSERVER

## Drifting and Dreaming

By Russell Baker

**N**EW YORK — After a layoff of many years, I recently resumed dreaming. I didn't plan to. It just happened. If there had been a choice, I would have said, "No, I did dream a long time ago and didn't much like it, thanks, I'd rather just sleep on through."

Now that it has started again it seems, if anything, diller than ever, with the usual characters, places, situations:

Recalled to Navy flight duty, I am taking off from a career deck when it occurs to me that I haven't flown a plane for 40 years, have completely forgotten how to do it, and, as a matter of fact, never did know how to take off from a carrier.

As this is written, I am still depressed about the old menace-in-the-attic dream (sometimes it's the old menace-in-the-cellar dream) of last night. It goes like this:

While wandering through an unfamiliar house in dead of night, the hero discovers that not a single light in the house can be turned on, then realizes this is the work of an evil menace whose job is to terrorize people wandering at night through unfamiliar houses by turning off the electricity.

Having done so, the menace is now lurking in the attic (sometimes the cellar), cackling about the swell trick he has played on the hero. These dreams probably explain why I gave up dreaming. These dreams had worn out their welcome. Now their return makes me fear I am too dull to rank with the great dreamers who charm Freudians.

I heard recently of such a woman. She dreamed she was in Heaven. Learning she lives in Queens, I said, "I'll bet the Heaven she saw in her dream looked a lot like Queens."

I have never had any luck getting a dream staged in a setting totally alien to my experience. I have never had a dream take place on the moon, for example, and doubt that it's possible except for astronauts who have been to the moon.

I wouldn't be surprised, though, if those astronauts dream about re-entering their moon-landing vehicle and finding that not a single light bulb can be turned on because

of a menace lurking in a pitch-dark computer.

Note that I am capable of dreaming of menaces lurking in attics and cellars. This is because I have lived in cultures rich in attics and cellars. I doubt that New Yorkers who have lived all their lives in apartments can dream of attics or cellars.

The most unlikely dreamer is the person who experiences life's most delightful moments in dreams long before coming in contact with the real thing. This person, commonplace in stage and film entertainment, invariably says upon attaining some Paradise-on-Earth such as a weekend in Puerto Rico or a date with Debbie Reynolds, "I have always dreamed of this moment."

What a lucky person to be able to dream in such style. Or is he just talking through his hat? If instinct tells me he is, it's because my dreams are never about anything magically delightful. Oh, one may start that way now and then.

For example, there's one in which I have just boarded a magnificent ocean liner — the France, the United States, the Queen Mary — for one of those luxury trans-Atlantic voyages that I dimly recall from youth, but which present and all future generations of world travelers will never experience. Stewards are gawking and lackeys are bringing me champagne when —

What is this? My passport forgotten? Left at home in the desk? And the ship sailing in just seven minutes? "Just time to nip back home, retrieve your passport and get back on board before we sail," says the captain. Homeward I fly, but why didn't I think of the difficulty posed by my home being in Chicago? And impossible to get a taxi anywhere.

You know the end of this dream. I return with my passport, just in time to see the great ship steaming outward past the Statue of Liberty. And all my tons of luggage sailing with her.

This, I suspect, is the true purpose of dreaming: not to set you up for a waking moment when you can happily cry, "I have always dreamed of this moment!" but only to spoil a good night's sleep.

New York Times Service

## The Hinckleys: Going Public

With Book, Nonprofit Fund They Wage War on Mental Illness

By GLEN COLLINS

New York Times Service

**C**HICAGO — It has been a while since the name John W. Hinckley Jr. was news. His father, John Sr., who is more comfortable being called Jack, very much liked it that way. So did Jack's wife, Jo Ann. They abhorred the notoriety that dogged them, linking "the very name Hinckley with unpleasantness," Mr. Hinckley said.

But now both of them are going public in a big way. "There is no way we can undo what happened," Mr. Hinckley said of the day in March 1981 when his son shot President Ronald Reagan and three other men. "So," his wife said, "we're trying to do the next best thing, to make something good come of it."

The Hinckleys have decided to raise money for research on mental illness, to increase public awareness about the effect of the disease on its victims and to speak publicly for the families of the mentally ill. They have founded a nonprofit organization, the American Mental Health Fund, and they are beginning a publicity tour for a book, "Breaking Points," on which they collaborated with the writer Elizabeth Sherrill.

"This is our future," Mrs. Hinckley said. "We've committed our lives to it."

Mr. Hinckley has relied as an oil-business entrepreneur and they are trying to sell their house in Evergreen, Colorado, so they can move to Washington, where the mental health fund is based.

Their book describes warning signs of mental illness and gives advice to families seeking help. It also provides a harrowing account of their experiences with their son before and after the shooting. It recounts their participation in the subsequent trial, and the angry aftermath when their son was found not guilty by reason of insanity. He has been in maximum security at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington since June 1982.

Although most of the hate mail has stopped, Mr. Hinckley said, some people have used the publication of the book to accuse them of



The Associated Press

Jo Ann and Jack Hinckley in Washington during the trial.

of capitalizing on their son's notoriety. "That's a twisted thought, that we would take unfair advantage of the situation," he said. "All of the proceeds from the book are going to our work."

"We're trying to inform people about the prevalence of mental illness," Mrs. Hinckley said. "Other families have tried to speak out, and no one seems to listen to us. But perhaps people will listen to us."

Virtually every aspect of their lives has been altered. Hinckleys said, "We didn't see how any of us would survive." Mrs. Hinckley said of their experiences since 1981. There was not only the huge debt from the trial, but also the stress, which came close to unraveling their marriage, now in its 39th year.

He added, "If mental illness is involved, 'tough love' is the worst thing you can do." He was referring to a controversial philosophy that demands responsibility and self-reliance from children in

derbilt Energy Corp., the oil company his father founded in Denver, and Diane, who lives near Dallas with her husband and two children.

In May 1982, Jack Hinckley took the witness stand in his son's trial and said, "I am the cause of John's tragedy" for telling his son that he could not live at home. He had done so, he said, following a treatment plan devised by his son's psychiatrist.

"Yes, I still feel I am the cause of what happened," Mr. Hinckley said, "because I told John he'd have to fend for himself. And he couldn't cope. I still think it was the greatest mistake of my life."

He added, "If mental illness is involved, 'tough love' is the worst thing you can do." He was referring to a controversial philosophy that demands responsibility and self-reliance from children in

their teen-age years and beyond. "Only a very small percentage of the mentally ill become violent or dangerous," Mr. Hinckley said. He added that he believes that those found not guilty by reason of insanity "should not be set loose on the streets, and not released until well." He said "the main weakness" of the insanity defense was "the lack of uniform sentencing."

Mr. Hinckley said he understood that many fear what the release of his son, who wounded Reagan; James S. Brady, the presidential press secretary; Timothy J. McCarthy, a Secret Service agent; and Thomas DeLanty, a Washington police officer. The Hinckley case will ultimately be released. "Of course, it should not happen unless he is ready," Mrs. Hinckley said.

Would they take him into their home? "No question," said his wife.

They have participated in weekly family therapy sessions with John Jr. for two years during the many months they have spent in Washington, Mrs. Hinckley said. They fed her that there has been a "noticeable improvement" in their son's condition, she said.

The couple strongly denied that the motivation for their current efforts, and their book, was guilt about their son. "We did make mistakes, but we went to doctors and followed their advice," Mr. Hinckley said. "We haven't tried to place ourselves on guilt trip. We made every effort we could."

Asked about reports in March that their son was cooperating with a writer in return for 25 percent of the royalties from a book about the assassination attempt, Mr. Hinckley said, "You know as much about it as we do." "If there ever is such a book, he'll never receive any money for it," he added, referring to the civil suits filed against John Jr. by three of the men he shot. The spokeswoman said that the sons, still in litigation, could not succeed "because my son doesn't have any assets." He said reports that he was an "oil tycoon" had greatly exaggerated his wealth.

The book is published by Zondervan, a house that specializes in religious books, and it mentions the Hinckleys' strong Christian convictions, but it does not emphasize that aspect of their lives. "We tried not to make the book look like another born-again experience," Mr. Hinckley said.

## PEOPLE

## Family, Not Profit, Split

Yorker magazine, received a special citation for service in the arts. Fell, Democrat of Rhode Island, was the principal Senate sponsor of the law establishing the National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities in 1965. . . . Bernstein, 63, who has been working on a new composition and has not appeared in concert for nearly six months, will conduct two Wagner concerts May 21 and 23 at the Vienna State Opera during the Vienna music festival. . . . The soprano Leonette Price, who retired from the Metropolitan Opera earlier this year, was presented with New York's highest cultural award, the Handel Medal, and broke into a brief bar of "I Love New York" after receiving the award from Mayor Edward L. Koch. . . . Barry Goodman surprised guests at a dinner in his honor by picking up a clarinet to join in a rendition of "Body and Soul." Goodman, 75, went to Chicago on Tuesday night to receive a Hall of Fame Association Distinguished Service Award for his work with the social service organization. Goodman, who grew up on Chicago's West Side, received his first clarinet lessons at the original Hull House. . . . City officials in Newport News, Virginia, where Pearl Bailey was born, have decided to name a new public library after the singer.

In appearances together on the three major U.S. television networks, Gary Dotson and Catherine Webb repeated Wednesday that he did not rape her in 1977. "I hold no bitterness toward her," Dotson said of Webb, whose charge that he abducted and raped her in 1977 sent him to prison for six years. On Sunday, Governor James R. Thompson of Illinois commuted Dotson's prison sentence to time served after Webb recanted the rape charge last month. Meanwhile, Dotson's attorney, Warren Lapel, said Dotson had received 41 offers from producers interested in making a television movie based on his story. Dotson and Webb, who said they had not met in public before a meeting Tuesday night at a Manhattan hotel, shook hands on camera at the urging of Phyllis George of CBS's "Today" show. The two also appeared on the "Good Morning America" show and "The CBS Morning News."

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